IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
# Bombay Gazette.
No. 56,092.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

BOMBAY GA
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be Addressed.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 25th Oct. | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MOREA ..... | 11000 |
| 1st Nov. | MALOJA ... | 12500 | ..... | ... |
| 8th ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MARMORA... | 10500 |
| 15th ,, | ARABIA ..... | 9000 | ..... | ... |
| 22nd ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MOLDAVIA .. | 10000 |
| 29th ,, | MANTUA ... | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Dec. | ARCADIA ... | 7000 | MEDINA ..... | 12500 |
| 13th ,, | CALEDONIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 20th ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MONGOLIA... | 10000 |
| 27th ,, | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 1914 | | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | SALSETTE .. | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 10th ,, | BELTA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 17th ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 24th ,, | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 31st ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MOOLTAN ... | 10000 |
| 7th Feb. | MANTUA ... | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MOREA ..... | 11000 |
| 21st ,, | CALEDONIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 28th ,, | MALOJA ..... | 12500 | ..... | ... |
| 7th Mar. | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MARMORA ... | 10500 |
| 21st ,, | MACEDONIA | 10000 | ..... | ... |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MOLDAVIA .. | 10000 |
| *1st Apl. | HIMALAYA... | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 4th ,, | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MEDINA ..... | 12500 |
| 18th ,, | MANTUA ..... | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 25th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MONGOLIA .. | 10000 |
| *25th ,, | ARCADIA ..... | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd May | CALEDONIA ... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

| | SINGLE. "A" rate. | "B" rate. | RETURN. "A" rate. | "B" rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. |
| To MARSEILLES, | 594 or 495 | | 891 | 742-8 |
| ,, LONDON | 627 or 528 | | 940-8 or 792 | |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about | Leave Karachi about |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Poona A & C ..... | 7467 | 21st Jan. | ... |
| City of Birmingham A & C | 7475* | 23rd Feb. | 31st Feb |
| City of Calcutta A & C..... | 7830* | 12th Mar. | 10th Mar |
| Trafford Hall A ..... | 5321 | 21st Mar. | ... |
| City of Manchester A & C. | 5550 | ..... | 52th Mar |
| City of Paris A & C..... | 9200* | 13th April | 11th Apr |
| City of Karachi A & C... | 5556* | ..... | 22nd Apr |
| City of Lahore A & C ... | 6876 | ..... | 29th Apr |
| City of Birmingham A&C. | 7475 | 27th May | 25th May |

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles.. | 653 | 1,091 | 439 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.. | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay on arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

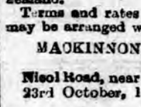
Some of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For rates and full particulars apply to:—
Edward Bates & Sons Agency.
NIXON & CO.,
Forest, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

[redacted]MERICAN
E.
SAILINGS
LY.
NEW YORK
PHIA,
freight

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

| Steamers | Tons | Sailing Date | Time | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 2,185 | Friday 24th Oct. | 4 a.m. | direct. |
| Lhasa | 2,854 | Mon. 27th Oct. | 11 a.m. | * P.D.&C.M. |
| Dwarka | 1,695 | Thurs. 30th Oct. | 9 a.m. | † C.M. |

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Tuesday the 28th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | Thursday 30th Oct. |
| †Purnea | 3306 | ,, 13th Nov. |
| *Pentakota | 3418 | ,, 27th ,, |
| †Pundua | 3305 | ,, 11th Dec |

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Ballard Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
23rd October, 1913.

## BANKS.

### RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital authorised | Rbls | 55,000,000 |
| Do. subscribed | ,, | 45,000,000 =say £4,745,000 |
| ,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels | | 3,500,000 =say £ 455,000 |
| Reserve Funds | Rbls. | 23,300,000 =say £2,455,000 |
| | | 7,655,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Askabad | Hankow | Paris |
| Bakou | Harbin | Peking |
| Batoum | Hongkong | Samarkand |
| Bokara | Karachi | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Tientsin |
| Calcutta | Moscow | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Newchang | Yokohama |
| Colombo | Odessa | |

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen | 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ,, | 37,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS..... | ,, | 18,550,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Fangtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Pekin |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liuyoang | Tilhling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria) |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No 207
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 1st Nov |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | R. Huber | 16th Nov. 13 |
| Gablonz, | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 1st Dec. |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th Dec. |
| Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 1st Jan. '14. |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | R. Huber | 15th Jan ,, |
| Semiramis | 3999 | P. Pavissich | 1st Feb. ,, |

### Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

| Steamers. | Tons | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 10th Feb. |
| *Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th Feb. |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | R. Huber | 1st Mar |
| Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 10th Mar. |
| *Semiramis | 3999 | P. Pavisich | 16th Mar |
| Gablonz | 8000 | G Gilhuber | 1st April. |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 0th April |
| *Cleopatra | 4039 | R. Huber | 16th April |
| Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 1st May. |
| Semiramis | 3999 | P. Pavisich | 10th May |
| *Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 16th May. |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 1st June. |

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon | 6350 | M. Franovich | about 1913. 28th Dec. 1914. |
| Fr. Ferdinand | 6046 | A. Leva | 28th Jan. |
| China | 6017 | E. Tarabochia | 26th Feb. |
| Vorwaerts | 5990 | S. Chumak | 28th Mar. |
| Austria | 7583 | D. Cosulich | 1st May. |
| Nippon | 6350 | M. Franovich | 30th May. |
| Persia | 6806 | M de Nardo | 30th June. |
| Fr. Ferdinand | 6046 | A. Leva | 1st Aug. |

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs | 500 |
| ,, Trieste or Venice and back | ,, | 750 |
| ,, London via Trieste .. | Rs. | 570 to 644* |
| ,, London via Trist and back | ,, | 903 to 1038 |

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice .. | Rs. | 350 |
| ,, Trieste or Venice and back | ,, | 525 |
| ,, London via Trieste .. | ,, | 429 to 449† |
| ,, London via Trieste and back | ,, | 682 to 722† |

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice .. | Rs | 450 |
| ,, Trieste or Venice and back | ,, | 675 |
| ,, London via Trieste .. | ,, | 529 to 594† |
| To London via Trieste and back | | 833 to 963† |

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. Ferdinand | 6046 | P. A. Leva | 6th Nov 1913 |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

**Better get Good Strength.**

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

**Price Re. 1 per box.**

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamaagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | | £2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | | £1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | | £1,040,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinja |
| Delhi | Newara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Entebbe |
| Futicorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Baghdad

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | | £1,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | | £ 400,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... | | £ 15,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... | | £ 600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
S. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs | | 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP .... | ,, | 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | ,, | 5,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability for Proprietors | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $17,450,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | £1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johora | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | | ,, Hongkew. |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hankow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL ..... | | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | | £1,700,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... | | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | New York |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Soerabaa |
| Cobu | Kuala | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Lumpur | Singapore |
| Delhi | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Malacca | Taiping, |
| Hamburg | Manila | (F.M.S.) |
| Hankow | Medan | Tientsin |
| | | Yokohama |

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

### COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP ..... | | £400,000 |
| RESERVE ..... | | £ 50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

*A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

**BRASSO**

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

**BRASSO**

Stocked in all Bazars.

## PRECEDENT

If you are considering the selection of the Highest MUSICAL VALUE in an instrument that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best

IN PIANOFORTES

that are specially built for the Indian Climate. Pianos so built and endowed with the qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme climatic or tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

## SEQUEL

The Sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India is a READY EXCHANGEABLE VALUE ALWAYS. This is a point of very great consideration—nay of utmost importance to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the name of BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD LIPP, has force to sell it, this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into their instruments by these makers.

## INDUCEMENT

Moderate Price.

We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument for cash.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS,
**BOMBAY AND POONA.**

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
## MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

**OLIVE OIL.**

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

| | Rs. | As |
|---|---|---|
| OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle.. | 1 | 4 |
| Do, in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin .. | 19 | 0 |
| Do, do, 5 ,, .. .. .. ,, .. | 9 | 8 |
| Do, do. 2 ,, .. .. .. ,, .. | 4 | 0 |
| Do, do. 1 ,, .. .. .. ,, .. | 2 | 0 |
| SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 12 |
| SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 12 |
| In half litre bottle, per bottle .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 |

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
## PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
## INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
**SECOND TO NONE.**
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

### POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED against letting off or throwing FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the Law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

R. MACTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 20th October, 1913.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

OWING to TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th October, 1913, being Public Holidays, Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 31st October, 1913, instead of TUESDAY as usual, except in the cases mentioned in paras (a),(b), (c) and (d) page 99 and foot note page 101 of the Current Coaching Guide when the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey by the Trains and times stated therein on FRIDAY, the 31st October, 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th October, 1913.

### BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated in Canada 1833).

FIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. THAKERSEY GOCULDASS & Co. of 77-79 Apollo Street, have from this date been APPOINTED CHIEF AGENTS of the British America Assurance Company vice Messrs. Glazebrook & Co., retired.

W. A. MILES,
Fire Manager,
London Office.

Bombay, 16th October, 1913.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, upto 1-30 P. M. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1913, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months, from 1st January to 31st December, 1914:—

| Stores. | Deposit to Accompany Tender. | |
|---|---|---|
| Castings... ... ... ... | 250 | N.B.—Cheques will not be accepted. |
| Lime ... ... ... ... | 250 | |
| Sand, and Shingle ... ... | 250 | |
| Cocoanut Oil and Vaseline ... | 250 | |
| Wrought Iron and Steel ... | 500 | |
| Stationery English ... ... | 250 | |
| Stationery India ... ... ... | 250 | |
| Provisions ... ... ... | 250 | |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 500 | |
| Ironmongery ... ... ... | 500 | |
| Metals ... ... ... ... | 250 | |
| Files ... ... ... ... | 250 | |
| Cement ... ... ... ... | 250 | |
| Ropes ... ... ... ... | 250 | |
| Paints and Oils ... ... | 250 | |
| Timber ... ... ... ... | 500 | |
| Lubricating Oils ... ... | 250 | |

1. Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunker will be obtained.

4. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

C. W. BOND,
Acting Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder.
Bombay, 4th September, 1913.


### WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

**CROFT, MODY AND CO.,**

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from

Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM St., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,
G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.
SECOND TO NONE WHISKY

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE EXCELSIOR.**

WHERE THE GREAT FILMS ARE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF

**THE EGAWAS**

The Japanese wonder-workers
In the greatest marvels of all.

**TRIPLE FILM BILL**
THE BEST REVENGE.
A pretty picture comedy.

**A FAMOUS DUEL**
Laugh and keep Cool.

PATHE'S GAZETTE
The Big World on a little Screen.

6-30: (8-30 pictures only): 10.

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WILL BE GIVEN BY

**DR. HARRY GRATTAN GUINNESS,**

THE DIRECTOR OF

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSION

AT THE

Y. M. C. A., WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT;
STUDENT BRANCH, Girgaum Back Road;
BYCULLA BRANCH, Bellasis Road.

1913.
OCT. 23rd. THURSDAY,
Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 P.M.
" 24th. FRIDAY,
Student Branch, at 7-15 P.M.
" 25th. SATURDAY,
Student Branch, at 7-15 P.M.
Byculla Branch, at 9-15 P.M.
" 26th. SUNDAY,
Baptist Church Colaba, at 9 A.M.
Student Branch, at 7-15 P.M.
Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 P.M.
" 27th. MONDAY,
Wodehouse Road, at 6-30 P.M.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR DR. GRATTAN GUINNESS. A HEARTY INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

**WHISKY NOGGIN.**

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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By Grattan Geary.

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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,**
BOMBAY.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, Oct. 30 & 31.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Highly Laughable Military Musical Comedy.
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES"
From the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London.

SATURDAY Nov. 1st.
Revival of the ever popular
"A RUNAWAY GIRL"
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 3 and 4.
For the First Time in Bombay
Mr. George Edwarde's Great London Success
"GIPSY LOVE"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.
The Hit of the last London Season
"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 6 and 7.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great American Musical Comedy Success
"THE PINK LADY"
See and hear the greatest of all Waltz airs
"My Beautiful Lady Waltz."
See the Famous "Gaby Glide."

SATURDAY, Nov. 8th.
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy.
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.

Prices of Admission:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.
Plan open at ROSE & CO. TO-DAY.


**SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months.—Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 2 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Bed Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.


## AMUSEMENTS.

**AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.**

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

**TO-NIGHT!**

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A THRILLING DRAMA OF WESTERN LIFE.

**THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE.**

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INTERESTING! ABSORBING! EXCITING
A picture which thrills and amuses by turn.
**TO THE AID OF STONE WALL JACKSON.**
ANOTHER STIRRING AMERICAN WAR DRAMA.
NIGHTLY from 8-15 to 9-45 only.

The Great Sensational Subject **PROTEA**

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BIG LOT OF FILMS FOR SALE. Apply to MANAGER.

**MALARIA FEVER CURED.**

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

**BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS**

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

**BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER**

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

**BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT**

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

**DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,**
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

**NOW READY** **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

**Bombay Gazette**

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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**ADVANCING BY 64ths**

**FROM**

**1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.**

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*THIRD EDITION.*

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FORT,
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IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

**SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT**

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
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## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723. Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers? Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—Second-hand Gentleman's BICYCLE, cheap for cash. Reply P. W., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

**GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.**

FORT, BOMBAY.

**BRASSO**

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a **MOTOR CAR** keep it bright with

**BRASSO**

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RECKITT & SONS.

HULL, ENGLAND.

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**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000.
Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
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THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT, IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

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ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

THE **ORIENTAL** LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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FUNDS OVER

RS. 4,25,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

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Last Year's Business, Rs. 83,00,000

The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

REDUCED RATES.

**GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,**

RESULTS FOR 1912.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Policies issued ... | 6,825 for | £2,458,161 |
| New Premiums (1912) ... ... ... | | £112,664 |
| Annual Income ... ... | | £1,481,521 |
| Assets ... ... ... | | £10,589,255 |
| Total Payments under Policies ... ... | | £29,233,881 |

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—
CROFT, MODY & [illegible]
CHIEF AGENTS FOR Ind[illegible] and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILD[illegible]

SPEC[illegible]

COMMERCIAL "Gazette" ing sizes:—
9½ inch by
9½ inch b
• If pri
addition
'6 I
thous


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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamers Sultan Van Koetei, 1,113 tons, Captain K. Battema, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Balikpapan with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamers Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from, Karachi via Kathiawar, coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer city of London, 5,693 tons, Captain G. W. Lish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palihana, 1,934 tons, Captain G. LeGrand, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. Mawley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Mormugoa with a general and same bottom cargo.

The B.I.S.N. Co'ssteamers Orissa, 2,525 tons, Captain J.B. Redford sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain L. C. Pearson, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hull brought a general cargo.

The steamer Sindra, 2,097 tons, Captain E Bryn, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta brought a cargo of coal.

The Venice S N Co's steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E Giacopello arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Venice, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 81 deck passengers.

The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H. J. Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. C. Co's steamer Patiala, 1,929 tons, Captain T. S. Mills, sailed yesterday for Basreh via Karachi with a general cargo, 25 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 22.

Ardgair.... .....3212 Auld ..... .. .....
A Assaye.....4359 Toogue ..... ..Shanghai - P & O Co
Bechuana ..2659 Bulkley ..... ..T M & Co
Baron Fairlie .. 23 5 Foley...W & A G & Co
Blake .....3139 Hill ..... ....A Yule & Co
Baroda ..... 1809 Hencroft.....M M and Co
City of London.....5693 Lish.....K N and Co
Clan Lamont.....228 i Turton ..... ..J F and Co
Dandolo .....3197 Giacopello... ..Venice ..... S N Co
Daffield .....2442 Seddeck ....W & A G & Co
Greyfeavie ..... 845 Steel ..... ....T M & Co
Glaudus.... .....2609 Morris .....K N and Co
Hosseinee .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Helios ..... ....948 erg .....F F and Co
Hollington.....2722 Rogers ..... K N and Co
Hindoo .....3156 Pearson .....J F and Co
Ilford .....2786 Nicolle .....T M & Co
Khosrou . 2410 Hannah...Jeddah ..T M and Co
Kola ..... 510 Minnett .....M M and Co
Kuwait ..... 2336 Brewis .... Arab Steame s
Linga ..... 951 Manley ..... M M and Co
Maloja ..... ....6731 Weston ..... P & O Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...The Bo C
Ockenfels...3542 Knippe ..W and A G and Co
Puriala .....1929 Samber .....M M and Co
Pallitana ..... 1934 Graham ..... M & M Co
Queen Adelaide ..3196 Ritson ..W & A G & Co
Rahmani .....1872 Lewis ..... ..T M and Co
Strathfillan...2816 Mackenzie ..W & A Gand Co
Strathgarry...1840 Grant ..W and A G and Co
Sviston.....1711 Forbes.... ..M M and Co
Schwedagon...19 9 Clough Indo-Burmah P Co
Sultan Von Koetie... 1113 Battema .....B
Sindra.....209 Bryn .....The Bombay Co
Zillah .....2412 Nanscawa .... ..T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 22

PRINCES DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S Ludgate... | ...2396 | Nicholson..... | J M and Co | | |
| C & E Barenfels... | 3479 | Engmyer ... | Karachi... | 24-10 | ..W and A G and Co |
| DHE City of Bombay... | 3355 | Gray... | Karachi .. | 25-10 | K N and Co |
| D Baron Inverdale .. | 2140 | Webster... | Bagnoli... | 30-10 | ..S Smith and Co |
| F Kilkeda'e .... | 3019 | Gibson ..... | J F & Co | | |
| G Kanzler..... | 1665 | S Smith . Jeddah | 22-10 | W M K | |
| H Homerton . | 2154 | March 27-10 | T M and Co | | |
| K Glendhu... | 1629 | Morris . Colombo | K N Co. | | |
| M Sardar ..... | 1686 | Weeks ..... | Basreh etc | H S Shutty Co | |
| N Baron Dalmeny... | 2503 | Gordon ... | 2?-10..... | J F and Co | |
| P Chupra ..... | 3?62 | Macfadyen ... | 3-11..... | M M & Co | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Highland Monarch ..... | 2545 | Scott... | Mosty Deep... | 24-10...W & A G & Co |
| 2 Castalia... | 4?81 | Mitchell .. | Wand A Gand Co | |
| 4 Lightning .. | 2124 | Cook ...Calcutta | 24-10... | M M & Co |
| 5 Ehrenfels .. | 2780 | Weyhouse .. | Ant. 24-10 | W and A G and Co |
| 6 Hindoo ... | 3186 | Pearson..... | Bull... | J F Co |
| 7 Kybeis ..... | ?19 | Freems ... .. | W and A G and Co | |
| 8 K Maru ... | 3798 | Hori..... | Kobe.. | 26-10 .. N Y Kaisha |
| 8 Eyabergen .. | 2305 | Barger ..... | 21-?0... | M M and Co |
| 9 Marisabad ... | 4175 | Badnarz .. | A L S N Co | |
| 10 & 11 Sofala .. | 3434 | Mooth ... .. | M M and Co | |
| 14 Kasara ..... | 604 | Minnett .. | Basreh... | 23-10 M & and Co |
| 15 Abydos ..... | ...3570 | Davies | Mauritius .. Bo & Africa S N Co | |

H W P D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kaveri ..... | ....553 | Mahomed ..... | Bo S N Co |
| Punani ..... | .. 592 | Dawood..... | Bo S N Co |
| Mahanadi..... | ...549 | Ahmed ..... | Bo S N Co |
| Indravati..... | ....513 | Esmail ..... | Bo S N Co |
| Sarasvati..... | 413 | Mola... ..... | Bo S N Co |
| Bahaduri ..... | ....829 | Goolam ... | Bo S N Co |

### ARRIVALS

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Hindoo ... .. | Pearson ... | Hull, Sept 20 |
| | Sildra ..... | Bryn ... . | Calcutta Oct 8 |
| | Daudolo ... | Giacopello.. | Venice, Sept 24 |
| :2 | S Van Koetie | Battema ... | Bupan, Oct 2 |
| | Cy of London | Lish ..... | L'pool, Oct 2 |
| | Pallitana ..... | Grand ..... | Calcutta Sept 14 |
| | Linga ..... | Manley..... | Kochi, Oct 20 |

### DEPARTURES.

| | Commanders. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|
| | ...icer ... . | Southampton |
| | ...key..... | Shanghai, etc |
| | ...no .. | Marseilles |
| | ... | Basreh, etc |
| | ... | Calcutta |
| | ... | Karachi |

...e f their port

...Persian Gulf.

...for Rangoon,

...to load

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The R I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, left Aden on October 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, outward bound passed Suez on the night of the 2 st and is expected here on the night of the 31st instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 22

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 112 bales wool J M Dama, 11 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 141 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co ; 135 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 24 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 506 cwt poppyseed, D Tejpal ; 36 cwts old rubber, P A Kulkarni, 20 bales wool, J Karra ; 409 bales wool, D Kundanmall.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—5 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co ; 5 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—48 bales sheep pelts 27 bales goat skins, E N Stein.

Bechuana s—1,000 cwts myrambolams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 351 cases chutney, Merwanji Poonjaji and sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—8.500 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 3,999 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 11,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 cwts cashewnut, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—100 cases 30 bales, goat skins, E M Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Llyod and Co ; 10,000, cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts gram, 2,000 barley, K Devchand and Co ; 6,399 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 11 bales cowhides, P E Boyce.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1000 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate ; 4,004 cwts rapeseed, 1,001 castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

Ehrenfels s—8,000 cwts ginjillyseed 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 400 cwts gumarabia, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad s—346 bales cotton, 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR VENICE.

Marienbad s—200 bales cotton, Ralli. Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Ardgair s—500 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 1050 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 50 bales cotton, The Commercial Trading Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co ; 10,000 cwts linseed, R Devchand and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 400 bales cotton, The Cotton Trading Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Ardgair s— 200 bales cotton, Gadduth and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kama Kura Maru s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kama Kura Maru s—200 bales cotton, N Fatchally and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—5 0 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co ; 200 bales cotton twist, O Bomanji and Co.

## DAILY IMPORTS—OCT. 22.

Steamer Kybfels from Hamburg Agents —W and A Graham and Co. 67 crates, 160 cases marble tiles, 119 bags broken tiles, 56 barrels cement, 16 casks sulphate of aluminu, 337 casks, 60 barrels magnesuim chloride, 3 cases, 75 drums bleaching powder, 66 drums, 40 casks sulphate of sodiums, 191 cases clocks, 1 case watche, 970 bags epsom salt, 20 kegs sugar of lead 146 bales corks, 1 case glass beads, 60 cases lamps, 486 cases window glass, 69 cases plate glass, 40 cases, 20 casks, 9 crates glass bottles, 286 cases hollow glass, 50 kegs white lead, 325 kegs, 100 drums red lead, 49 casks, 191 cases, 92 drums, 449 kegs, 163 packages, 7 cans colours, 69 kegs, 107 casks alizerine paste, 122 kegs, 96 casks, 652 cases aniline colour, 40 drums, 20 kegs earth colour, 121 bales printing paper, 671 bales, 129 cases paper, 100 cases aloe, 12 casks rosin, 20 cases china marbles 569 cases beer, 1 case wine, 22 cases perfumed spirit, 160 cases, 15 hogsheads, spirits, 130 cases slate pencils, 150 cases sterilized milk, 10 cases condensed milk, 82 cases sterilized cream, 15 cases thick cream, 20 cases cocoa, 2 cases preserves, 147 cases nails. 62 cases 12 packages french polish, 255 boxes candles, 250 plates 10 barrels zinc, 5 casks 2 cases zinc sheets, 900 bundles yellow metal sheets 735 bundles copper sheets, 100 bundles yellow metal and copper sheets, 2 cases cigars, 181 cases 1 package locks, 720 bags farina, 400 casks 104 barrels lubricating oil, 2 barrels grease, 77 cases cheese, 120 bags carraway seed, 59 cases soap, 7 cases toilet soap, 3 bales 6 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases dyed cotton goods, 939 cases 350 bales cotton goods, 104 cases cotton and silk goods, 52 cases 9 bales cotton and woolen goods, 1 case camel hair rug, 11 case 1 bale wool, 9 cases woolen yarn, 164 cases 26 bales woollen goods.

Steamer Dumbia from Noumea Agents —M Maretimes, 21 cases silk goods 51 cases cordial, 50 cases drippings 361 cases tea,.

Steamer Ockenfels from New York Agent—W and A Graham and Co. 107 bundles tiles, 288 boxes clocks, 705 cases lamps, 37 cases locks, 146 cases screws, 15 cases paper, 28938 cas s refined petroleum, 75 barrels rosin, 55 cases oate, 1 box oil paint, 30 cases vornish. 2361 barrels 549 cases lubricating oil. 500 bales excloves, 232 cases 24 barrels grease, 450 cases wax, 7 cases soap, 1 case cigarettes,

Steamer Sindra from Calcutta Agents —The Bombay Co. 5020 tons coal

Steamer Hindoo from Agents—James Finlay and Co. 500 barrels alum, 375 boxes drums disinfectants, 279 boxes 1448 kegs nails, 1139 drums linseed oil, 225 drums turpentine, 4 cases 40 drums varrish 216 kegs 100 bags 79 cases 8 casks paint, 144 bales paper, 80 bags farina, 26 cases confectionary, 90 cases biscuits. 1460 cases matches. 3 cases cotton goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 2 cases silk yarn.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)
American-India Cinematograph, Charni road.

Maxim :—To do good to one, who has done you evil, is to conquer him.

### RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-25 | 17-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 8-45 | 13-30 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class) ... ... ... | 6-40 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 11-30 | 14-25 |
| Postal Express for Punjab ... | | * |
| do do for Calcutta ... | | * |
| do do for Madras ... | | * |

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 8-30 | 21-0 |
| Gaserat Mail ... ... | 7-30 | 21-30 |
| Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ... | 6-45 | 21-45 |

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS OF WALES' GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of C I. R. E. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p. m. :—

Chinese March..Kwang Hs .....Lincke
Valse Espagnola ..... Tortaza's .....Morena
Overture ... ... Morning, Noon and Night .....Suppe
Selection from Il Trovatore .....Verdi
Entr Acte ... Sweet Briar ... .....Squire
Selection from the Ballet of Brittany..Talbot
Two Step .....Clowing .....Ring

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A fox has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection by Mr. Ganput Arjoon Kerker.

THANKS-GIVING MASS.—The annual thanks-giving mass of the G. I. P. Railway Catholic Employes' Union will be celebrated in the Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, on Sunday, next. Divine Service will be at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), followed with sermon by Rev. Father Napolizin, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Te Deum, and Benediction. A pick of musicians will sing and play a select Mass under the baton of Mr. P. M. Creado.

## FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

### FACTORY BLOWN TO ATOMS.

At about midnight, on Tuesday, a terrific explosion occured in a fireworks factory off Haines Road, in front of the Hindu cremation ground. The shed had walls of corrugated iron sheets and a tiled roof and belonged to one Hassanally Jumabhoy Damji. It appeared that the owner and six workmen left the place about six o'clock, in the evening as usual. The explosion occurred at about 11-30 p. m. and there was nobody present at the time. The explosion was accompanied by a big blaze, which was seen at a long distance from the scene. The police and the fire brigade arrived on the spot immediately, and found that the shed had been blown to atoms, the whole place being strewn with pieces of corrugated sheets and tiles. Another shed similar in construction to the one blown up and used for the same purpose stood near by and its northern wall was blown away. Fortunately the locality was not thickly populated. The fire was brought under control and extinguished in about ten minutes. The loss is estimated to be about Rs. 3,000.

## SUICIDE OF A PARSI GRADUATE.

Khaikhusru Ruttonshaw Commissariatwalla, residing on the fourth floor of a house in Bazaar Gate Street, committed suicide yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock by jumping through a window of his house. He was 32 years of age, and was a graduate of the Bombay University. He was employed in the office of the Post Master General.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday. When it was ascertained that Khaikhusru had been of unsound mind for the past eighteen months. Early yesterday morning Khaikhusru was noticed climbing a window and his grandmother, an old lady aged about seventy ran up and tried to hold him, but the unfortunate man pushed her away and jumped through the window to the ground below. His skull was fractured by the fall and death was instantaneous.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during a fit of insanity.

## COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The undermentioned candidates of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, Bombay, have passed the Commercial examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce, held in May last at the Elphinstone High School under Government supervision :—

Book-keeping and Accountancy—Senior certificate :—Bhicaji Dadabho, Bugwadia, Erachshaw Jamshedji Dastur, Nusserwanji Sorabji Master, Jal Pestonji Shroff, Jehangir Ardeshir Shroff.

Methods and Machinery of Business—Teachers' diploma with distinction :—Sorab Rustomji Kharas ; Senior distinction :—Erachshaw Jamshedji Dastur, Faredoon Hormusji Elchidana, Navroji Framji Kanga, Nusserwanji Sorabji Master, Jal Pestonji Shroff, Jehangir Ardeshir Shroff; Senior Certificate :—Shapurji Burjorji Balsara, Ardeshir Maneckji Ghista, Rattonji Hormusji Meherji, Pirozshaw Maneckji Talati, Sorabshaw Dirshawji Talati, Jalbhoy Hirjibhoy Wadia.

Banking and Currency—Senior distinction :—Sorab Rustomji Kharas, Jehangir Ardeshir Shroff; senior certificate :—Erachshaw Jamshetji Dastur, Nasurvanji Sorabji Master, Rattonji Hormusji Meherji, Jal Pestonji Shroff.

Commercial and Industrial Law—Senior certificate :—Erachshaw Jamsetji Dastur, Sorab Rustomji Kharas.

Shorthand (junior)—Erachshaw Jamsetji Dastur, Jalejar Dorabji Kanga, Navroji Framji Kanga, Jehangir Ardeshir Shroff distinction).

# PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

| DOWN From Bombay. | STATIONS. | UP to Bombay. |
|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | H. M. |
| 17-15...Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr. | 12-35 |
| 23-26...Arr. | Manmad .....Dep. | 7-24 |
| 8-18... „ | Bhopal ..... „ | 21-16 |
| 11- 4... „ | Bina ..... „ | 18-32 |
| 13-25... „ | Jhansi ..... „ | 15-57 |
| 15-14... „ | Gwalior ..... „ | 13-48 |
| 17-45... „ | Agra Cantonment „ | 11-14 |
| 18-41... „ | Muttra ..... „ | 10-19 |
| 21- 0... „ | Delhi ..... Arr. | 8- 0 |
| 21-30...Dep. | Ghaziabad.....Dep. | 7- 5 |
| 22- 9... „ | Meerut Cantt. ... „ | 5-59 |
| 23-10... „ | Saharanpur ..... „ | 3 58 |
| 1-24... „ | Ambala Cantonment ..... „ | 2-11 |
| 3- 0... „ | Ludhiana ..... „ | 23-44 |
| 5-18... „ | Jullundur ..... „ | 22-37 |
| 6-24... „ | Amritsar ..... „ | 21- 1 |
| 8- 4... „ | Lahore ..... „ | 20- 0 |
| 9-33... „ | Rawalpindi ..... „ | 13-32 |
| 16- 5... „ | Peshawar Cantonment ..... „ | 8-48 |
| 20-13...Arr. | | |

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17-15.....Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 21- 0.....Arr. | Delhi | Dep. | 8- 0 |
| 21-30.....Dep. | | Arr. | 7-10 |
| 2-45.....Arr. | Ambala | Dep. | 2-17 |
| 3-40.....Dep. | | Arr. | 1-50 |
| 5-33.....Arr. | Kalka | Dep. | 0-40 |
| 6-15.....Dep. | | Arr. | 0-11 |
| 12-45.....Arr. | Simla | Dep. | 18- 0 |

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17-15.....Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 13-25.....Arr. | Jhansi | Dep. | 15-57 |
| 14- 0.....Dep. | | Arr. | 15-20 |
| 16-20.....Dep. | Orai | Dep. | 13-14 |
| 18-45..... „ | Cawnpore ... „ | | 11- 8 |
| 20- 0.....Arr. | Lucknow..... „ | | 9-45 |

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

## POLICE COURTS.

### A COMPOUNDER ROBBED.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Keshoo Keru, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Kemp and Co., with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 30 in notes and cash belonging to Mr. I. Alphonso, a compounder in the same firm, and a coat belonging to another hamal named Soolea Mukhta.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and as he had three previous convictions, his workship convicted and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

### THEFT OF LAWN.

Inspector Gough, yesterday, placed a Pathan, named Shooden Bhandiali, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged with the theft of two pieces of lawn, of the value of Rs. 7 belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

The accused denied the charge, but the magistrate, believing the evidence for the prosecution, convicted and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

### A CHAUFFEUR'S COMPLAINT.

A taxi-car driver named W. J. Roberts, yesterday appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and took out a summons against Mr. H. F. Acton, charging him with refusing to pay the legal fare and claimed Rs. 27-12 for taxi hire and compensation.

The magistrate ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 5 for legal fare and Rs. 10 as compensation. All costs were disallowed.

### A FALSE CHARGE.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ajitsing Sevklal, a Hindu, charged a European named Richmond Alexander with assault.

After recording evidence, his worship dismissed the case and fined the complainant Rs. 50 for bringing a false charge, and ordered the fine to be paid to the respondent.

### FACTORIES ACT PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. W. Boughton Chambers, Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, charged the occupier of the Darukhanawala Iron Foundry, Arthur Road, Mr. D. M. Darukhanawala at Mazagon Police Court with a breach of Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act in that he failed to fence the flywheel of an engine. The accused admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 15.

Mr. Bristol, manager of the Globe Mills, Parel, was charged with omitting to secure certain doors of scutchers as laid down in Rule 21 (vi) of the Indian Factories Act; and for neglecting to maintain in efficient order other guards on similar machines. After taking evidence the magistrate postponed the case until November 14.

Cardiff City Council have passed a vote of sympathy with the Earl of Plymouth, who has undergone at Ceannacross, Invernesshire, an operation for appendicitis. He is progressing favourably.

Speaking in Sheffield Mr. Henry Arthur Jones pleaded for municipal recognition of the drama, and outlined a scheme, the aim of which was amoth or national theatre in London with daughters in the provinces.


### IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," "and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.


## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Little rain has been reported from the Tenasserim coast, and elsewhere the weather has been dry. The temperature is above normal in the central part of the country and the air is very dry in the same region and also in the west peninsula.

Forecast:—No large change.

CASTLE-ROCK.

| Temperature. Max. | Min. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | From 1st June to date |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | In. Cts. | In. Cts. |
| 81 | 68 | 0 57 | 194 :0 |

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rushire (21st)... | 86·3 | 57·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask ... | 8 ·3 | 76 8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (21st)... | 92·3 | 79·1 | ... | 0 00 |
| Multan ... | 91·3 | 66·0 | ... | 10 28 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 85·4 | 55·6 | ... | 24 47 |
| Lahore .. | 8·9 | 60·7 | ... | 18·09 |
| Sirsa ... .. | 92·3 | 65·0 | ... | 17·84 |
| Ambala ... | 9 ·5 | 63·9 | ... | 28·21 |
| Delhi ... | 92·6 | 69·3 | ... | 13.66 |
| Agra ... | 98·0 | 71·0 | ... | 7·39 |
| Mainpuri ... | 96·8 | 68·1 | ... | 10 66 |
| Jhansi ... | 96·4 | ... | ... | 9·64 |
| Cawnpore ... | 95·1 | 69 0 | ... | 18·82 |
| Allahabad ... | 96·1 | 69·6 | ... | 22·36 |
| Jacobabad ... | 94·1 | 67·8 | ... | 3 3. |
| Karachi ... | 87·5 | 73·5 | ... | 12 01 |
| Ajmer ... | 92 6 | 6 ·7 | ... | 11·16 |
| Jaipur ... | 93 2 | 64·6 | ... | 12·73 |
| Kotah ... | 95·6 | 74 6 | ... | 1·62 |
| Bhuj ... | 93·0 | 68 · | ... | 3 37 |
| Dwarka ... | 8· 3 | 78·2 | ... | 17 35 |
| Veraval ... | 93·1 | 71·8 | ... | 24·55 |
| Rajkot ... | 95·1 | 65·3 | ... | 28·56 |
| Bhavnagar Para. ... | 95·0 | 67·8 | ... | 35·95 |
| Surat ... | 96·4 | 68·1 | ... | 37 61 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 97·6 | 6 ·7 | ... | 31·61 |
| Deesa ... | 96 8 | 64·9 | ... | 35·15 |
| Neemuch ... | 92 9 | 68·0 | ... | 28·84 |
| Indore ... | 92 1 | 64·6 | ... | 36·48 |
| Jubbulpore ... | 94·8 | 67 3 | ... | 37·33 |
| Saugor ... | 93·5 | 6··0 | ... | 22 92 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 94·1 | 66 4 | ... | 36 3. |
| Khandwa ... | 96·7 | 68·6 | ... | 33·15 |
| Akola ... | 9·7 | 68·1 | ... | 23·79 |
| Amraoti ... | 95·4 | 68 3 | ... | 35·0 |
| Nagpur ... | 9·6 | 64·8 | ... | 43 55 |
| Chanda ... | 93·5 | 62·5 | ... | 52·29 |
| Raipur ... | 92·7 | 69 6 | ... | 36 03 |
| BOMBAY ... | 89·1 | 7··8 | ... | 70 96 |
| Ratnagiri ... | 89·3 | 70·8 | ... | 71·76 |
| Mormugao .. | 84·0 | 73 2 | ... | 94·33 |
| Karwar ... | 8 ·2 | 69·0 | ... | 99·95 |
| Malegaon ... | 93 9 | 68·1 | ... | 15·10 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 90·6 | 6 ·5 | ... | 22 60 |
| Poona ... | 91 0 | 62 5 | ... | 25·42 |
| Sholapur ... | 9·8 | 67·1 | ... | 13· 0 |
| Bijapur ... | 90 2 | 6·8 | ... | 14·67 |
| Belgaum ... | 85·3 | 60·5 | ... | 37·02 |
| Aurangabad ... | 91·4 | 69 0 | ... | 21·94 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) ... | 91·4 | 62·7 | ... | 38·55 |
| Hyderabad ... | 90 8 | 65·2 | ... | 16·28 |
| Mangalore ... | 86·3 | 72 8 | ... | 104·83 |
| Calicut ... | 86·3 | 74·1 | ... | 9·90 |
| Cochin ... | 87·7 | 76·2 | ... | 79 36 |
| Colombo ... | 87·5 | 73·0 | ... | 18·26 |
| Masulipatam ... | 90 3 | 75 2 | ... | 30·51 |
| Bellary ... | 94·0 | 66·8 | ... | 11·96 |
| Cuddapah ... | 92 5 | 69·5 | ... | 18 59 |
| Madras ... | 90·0 | 72·0 | ... | 14·59 |
| Bangalore ... | 83 8 | 58·8 | ... | 15 04 |
| Coimbatore ... | 91·4 | 65·3 | ... | 6·64 |
| Trichinopoly ... | 91·6 | 7· 3 | ... | 11·06 |
| Negapatam ... | 87·7 | 74·7 | ... | 14·15 |

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Minimum temperature continues generally in slight excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind. Maximum temperature is in defect in upper Sind; minimum temperature is in excess in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Indore and Surat and either equal to or above the average at other stations. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division ; minimum temperature is also above normal in the north eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 22nd October 1913, was 30·199 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

A Browning pistol given to the London City Mission by a Russian Anarchist who had come under their influence was exhibited in the pulpit at Selhurst Congregational Chapel during an address to children.

## ARRIVALS.

### LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Baker, A W
Bayne, Miss
Balger, Miss A
Cooper, B F
Cassie, G L
Mrs and infant
Cooper, Mrs M L, nurse and infant
Cairnes, Mrs W E P and Miss A
Clements, W F
Chope, Capt A J H
Forbes, T A C Mrs, infant and nurse
Foster, T O and Mrs
Griffin-Chase F T and Mrs
Jones, R P
Lane, Maj H A and Mrs
Latham, Miss J L
Marr, W A
Markquick, G Mrs and child
Mason, Mrs P
Mason's, Mrs infant and nurse
Minchin, A A F
Niven, Capt K
Orme, Miss N
Ponder, Mr
Pierce, Maj F, Mrs infant and Miss
Rivaz, Mrs C A G
Swan, Mr J A L
Swan, Maj J S and Mrs
Seton-Karr, H W
Tonlinson, E
Tate, Col A E
Walt, Mr
Wilson, C C

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Brown, Mrs E H
Bentham, Miss A J
Best. J D
Bridges, Rev F L
Crichton, A O
Crawford, P W
Carson C F and Mrs
Criper, W R
Croot, L A, Mrs and Mr T
Duberley, Lt M
Duncan, W A
Downing, Mrs G
Davison, J and Mrs and Infant
Ewart, Col R H
Elliott, T M
Ellis, W
Gordon, Capt R S
Gregeon, T
Game, Miss
Golding, G
Greyfoot, Col B B and Mrs and Miss
Garrett, R S
Greswell, E A
Holdich, Mrs maid
Hutchinson, J and Miss
Harris, C G Mrs and infnt.
Helbez, B
Kerr, T
Krohs, C S
Lane, Maj. F M
Lyall, Mrs F
Lacey, G
Love, Miss K. Miss G and D K
Low, C L
Leeach, G C
Murray, D S
Macdonald, W
Moore, P L
McAndrew, Col H J
Nicolay, Mrs L S W
Newton-Deakin Mrs
Priestley, W
Purshotam, N V
Randle, A W
Reynolds. Miss
Ruokin, G D and Mrs
Strange, Maj A J and Mrs
Spencer Smith, Miss P
Spinck, H H M
Speno , J L
Simpson, C G
Sweet, G C
Solbrig, A
Scales, A W
Sen N W
Spier, R
Tofts, C F
Thornhill, Dr T
Thomas, R G D and Mrs
Tibbatts, W J
Weston, G A W and Mrs
Wilson, J

# REPORT.

## REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

LONDON, Oct. 21. BOMBAY, Oct. 22

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 73 3-4 | 1-16 | |
| 2½ do. Rentes. | 87 | | 1-4 |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan... | 88 | no | chgd |
| do. do. Gov. Securities.. | 93 11-16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London Spot .. | 28 1-4 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence | 28 3-16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in New York | 61 | | 1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·28 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. do. at Berlin. | 20·47 1-2 | | 1-4 |
| do. do. New York | 4·85 1-2 | | 1-8 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 5 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 2nd Oct. | | |
| 3 months' sight .. | 4 5- 8 | un | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight .. | 4 3-4 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 3-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 3-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans. | 3 1-4 | un | chgd |
| do 7 day Market Loans | 3 3-4 | un | chgd |

Bar Gold .. 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 15-16d unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2,000,000.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Firm—Fair demand |
| Futures | Unsettled |
| Manchester | Business poor—Buyers and sellers indifferent. |
| Total Sales | 8,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | 500 |
| Imports | 19,000 |
| Mid-Americans | 7·82+14 |
| Egyptian F. J. F. Brown | 10·40 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 43 +08 | 7·30 +06 | 7 26 +04 |
| **Jan.-Feb** | **Feb.-Mar.** | **Mar.-Apl.** |
| 7 26 +04 | 7 25 +03 | 7 25 +03 |
| **Apl.-May.** | **May-June.** | **June-July** | **July-Aug.** |
| 7 25 +03 | 7·24 +02 | 7·21 +04 | 7·17 +03 |

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·56 March 13·60.
New York official noon call Jan. 13·53 March 13·58.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·74 March 13·82

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. | 89,000 |
| " Receipts at U. S. last year | 103,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 29,000 |
| " Exports to Continent | 40,000 |
| " Spot Cotton | 14·10—20 |

Futures—Month of Jan. 13·47—21
Futures—Month of Mar 13·50—21
Declined early on longs unloading and advanced later on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | 13 3-4 unchgd |
| Futures month of Jan. | 13·63—25 |
| Futures month of Mar. | 13·71—26 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | Steady. |

## ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. | ... | d 5 7-8 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. | ... | d 6 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. | ... | d 6 1-8 |
| Good Bhownagger | ... | d 6 3-8 |
| F. G. Bhownagger | ... | d 6 1-2 |
| Fine Bhownagger | ... | d 6 5-8 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger | ... | d 6 5-8 |
| Good Oomras M. G. | ... | d 6 1-2 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. | ... | d 6 9-16 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. | ... | d 6 11-16 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | ... | d 6 7-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | ... | d 6 11-16 |
| Good Broach | ... | d 6 3-4 |
| F. G. Broach | ... | d 6 29-32 |
| Fine Broach | ... | d 7 1-16 |
| Good Khandeish | ... | d 6 5-16 |
| F. G. Khandeish | ... | d 6 7-16 |

Liverpool, Oct. 21.
Twists Dhooties and Shirtings—Very firm and advancing.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone Cloths | Firmer |
| Weft American "54" | 12 7-8 |
| Weft Egyptian "80" | 1 - |
| Tone—Yarn—Market | Strong |
| Weft Egyptian "32" | 13 3-8 |
| Twist "32" W T O | 11 1-8 |
| Twist "32" B | 11 3-8 |
| Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch | 13 10 1-2 |
| Twist "36" W T O | 11 3-8 |
| Twist "36" B | 11 -8 |
| Twist "42" | 12 1-2 |
| Twist American "60" | 17 1-4 |
| Twist Egyptian "60" | 17 7-8 |
| Twist Egyptian "80" | 22 |

Gray shirtings 29 in. by 37 1-2
33 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9 1-2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14
" " by 13 lbs 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Rang 3 2
" Mull 28 in. by 15 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends 2 3 3-4
White Shirting 32-35 i by 42 yds Lapmans No. 1500...Not quoted

| | |
|---|---|
| 40s Banner Mill Twist | 11 3-4 |
| Geo Mayall's Yarn | 11 7 8 |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool | 6 17-32 |
| Buyers or Sellers | Nominal |
| Months | Oct.-Nov. |
| Water Twist American 30s. | 11 1-2 |
| " " " 40s. | 12 5-8 |
| Mule " " 40s. | 14 1-8 |
| " " " 50s. | 18 7-8 |
| " " " 6 s. | 15 7-8 |
| " " Egyptian 40s. | 17 1-4 |
| " " " 50s. | 17 3-4 |
| " " " 60 | 18 3-4 |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi | Nominal |
| Wheat White Karachi | 36 1- unchgd |
| Do. Months | Oct.-Nov. |
| Do. Name of Ports | London—Nominal |
| Wheat Red Karachi | Nominal. |
| Tone—Dull. | |

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe | 34 1-8 unchgd |
| Do. Name of Ports— | Ja.-Feb. Sellers—Dull. |
| Baristta Bueso | 33 1-4—1-8 |
| Do. Name of Ports— | Feb.-Mar. Sellers—Quiet |

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian | 35 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers. |
| Victorian | 35 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers. |
| New South Wales | 35 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers. |

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. | 52 3-4—1-4 |
| Do. Months— | Oct.-Nov. |
| Do. Name of Ports | Antwerp—Sellers. |
| Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c ex ship | 53 1-2—1-4 |
| Do. Months— | Oct.-Nov. |
| Do. Name of Ports. | Antwerp—Sellers. |
| Brown Cawnpore | 47 3-4 unchgd. |
| Do Months | Oct.-Nov. |
| Do. Name of Port. | Antwerp—Sellers. |

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship | 4 1-2—3-4 |
| Do. Months— | Oct.-Nov |
| Do. Name of Ports | Antwerp—Sellers. |
| Tone—Quiet | |
| Linseed Calcutta | 45—1 1-2d |
| Do. Months— | Oct.-Nov. |
| London—Sellers—Quiet | |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata | 41 7-8 5-8 |
| Do Months— | Oct.-Nov. |
| Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers | |

COTTONSEED—
Bombay tocosed Market ...£6-12-6 unchgd-Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Value—Quiet

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality .. 10 1-2—1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 unchgd
Oct.-Nov.—Value—Quiet but steady

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G M B | ...£75+5-8 |
| Copper Braziers | ...£89 -2 unchgd |
| Yellow Metal | ...d 7 3-8 unchgd |

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—12s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Cuba",

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags.12 11 1-4+1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Hungaria Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Nominal
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 9 3-4+1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers, 10 1 3-4 +1 1-2d—May—Sellers.
Tone—Dear on reports of dry weather.
E A B a Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 11 1-4+3-4d
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd
C and F Bombay ...11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Oct.—Value
Java Sugar Remains quiet.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22nd 1913.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Case Specie | Rs. 60,000 | Jeddah | Comptoir National |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Oct. 1913.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway... | 27 | 23,975 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry... | 53 | 59,863 |

## FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Ben. rate since 23th Aug. | 7 p.c. |
| Bank of Bom. " " 19th Sept. | 5 " |
| Bank of Mad. " " 8th July | 6 " |

EXCHANGE.—
The market is steady with a little business passing.
We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T T. on London Ready | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Demand Draft Mail | ...1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Credit 3 months sight | ...1s. 4 3-32d mail |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 13-32d. |
| Do. do France Ready | 172 1-4 |
| Do. do Marks " | ...140 1-4 |
| Shanghai " | 147 1-4 |
| Japan " | 200 3-4 ...149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 95-2 for ready and 95-3 for settlement and is steady.
We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | ... Rs. 95 2 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " 95 3 0 |

BULLION.—
Yesterday the London market for Far silver was 1-16 lower for ready and unchanged for settlement, rates being 28 1-4 and 28 3-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 lower rate being 61. The local market is steady.
We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... Rs. | 24 | 1 6 |
| Australian Gold | ... " | 24 | 1 0 |
| Sovereign Gold | ... " | 15 | 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | |
| Ready | ... " | 71 | 1 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 71 | 1 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 71 | 7 0 |
| Silver (Bom duty) | | | |
| Ready | ... " | 80 | 7 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 80 | 7 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 80 | 13 0 |

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
HORNBY HEMELRICK:—Frosts have injured the crop 250,000 bales. We reduce our previous crop estimate and now accept 14,000,000 bales.
GRUNING:—No serious damage from frost. Our opinion is that chances are in favor of a reaction. A reaction is due.
WELD AND CO., LIVERPOOL—Market opened strong and excited, very little hedge selling some long liquidation, cotton well absorbed by general buying on predictions for cold weather and frost to-night over entire cotton belt. Market declined during the afternoon on selling against actual cotton, long lequidation, and on short selling for a reaction. We think the present a favorable opportunity to buy. We believe that in consequence of such early frost, the crop will certainly not be over 14,000,000 and possibly much less; it also contains larger proportion than before of untenderable cotton.
NEW YORK:—Market steady. We advise buying at this level.
WEATHER:—In Carolinas and Georgia heavy frost. In Memphis District heavy to killing frost, some ice. In Mississippi killing frost occurred. Frost appears general.
Our travelling man wires from Texas: "Looks as though 500,000 bales of the Texas crop will be unspinnable. We look for higher prices and continue to advise purchases.
STERN & Co.:—Although frost reports are confirmed in some sections, the crop is not seriously damaged. Market declined because Bulls are reselling but still there is danger of frost damage till the end of the month. We recommend buying in reactions.
The local market, in sympathy with the decline reported in the American markets, was quiet. There was not much enquiry for the new crop but some business was put through in Akolas and Bengals for January delivery. For ready cotton there is almost no demand but new crop Bengal was bought by shippers in a small quantity and mills are buying only their requirements.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach | ... | 324 | Mar. |
| Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat | ... | 318 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur | ... | 319 | " |
| " " Yeotmal | ... | 314 | " |
| " " Dhamangaon | ... | 310 | " |
| " " Khamgaon Akola | | 303 | " |
| " " Amraoti | ... | 305 | " |
| " " Khandeish | ... | 2 2 | " |
| F. G. " Khandeish | ... | 271 | " |
| Fine " Bengal | ... | 263 | " |
| F. G. Bengal | ... | 253 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENING—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Dull |
| Estimated Sales | 8,000 |
| Total Imports | 3,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| 7·41 +01 | 7·31 +01 | 7 27 +01 |
| **Jan.-Feb.** | **Feb.-Mar.** | **March-April.** |
| 7 27 +01 | 7 27 +02 | 7 27 +02 |
| **April-May.** | **May-June** | **June-July** |
| 7·26 +01 | 7·26 +02 | 7·22 +01 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 7 8 | 0 B.T. |
| December | ... " | 9 6 | 0 B.T. |
| May 1914 | ... " | 9 3 | 0 B.T. |

RAPESEED:—
The market is steadier. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi May | Rs. | 8 15 | 0 B.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore | " | 8 12 | 0 B.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore | " | 8 14 | 0 B.T. |

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85p.c. | Rs. | 61 7 | 0 Dec.-Jan. |
| Black Kutai | ...Rs. | 50 8 | 0 Jan.-Feb. |

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 8 6 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 12 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
New Crop Sold &c. 50 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessi 85 p.c. ready | Rs. | 5 6 | 6 B.T. |
| White Delhi May 1914 | " | 5 12 | 6 B.T. |

## SHARES.

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | ... | 1,635 |
| Bank of India | ... | 65 1-2 |
| Eastern Bank | ... | 84 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord | .. | 195 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre | ... | 172 |
| Bombay S N Ordy | .. | 225 |
| Shivrajpur M. Syndicate | ... | 21 1-2 |
| Treacher and Co | ... | 500 |

RAILWAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tapti Valley | ... | 560 |
| Central Provinces Ry | ... | 115 |

## DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... | 6,987 bales. |
| Wheat | ... | 13,159 cwts. |
| Linseed | ... | 3,371 " |
| Rapeseed | ... | 995 " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | 18,550 " |
| Poppyseed | ... | 1,369 " |
| Groundnuts | ... | 153 " |
| Castorseed | ... | 8,195 " |
| Rice | ... | 46,808 " |
| Myrabollams | ... | 791 " |
| Cottonseed | ... | 8,614 " |
| Mowrasseed | ... | 4,037 " |
| Gram | ... | 6,593 " |
| Joowar | ... | 8,116 " |
| Maize | ... | nil " |
| Barley | ... | 162 " |

## GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U S Ports | 85,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 2 ,000 |
| Exports to Continent | 37,000 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 14·10—20 |
| Future Jan... | 13·47—21 |
| Mar... | 13·50—21 |
| Spot closing tone | Quiet |
| Futures closing tone | do |

General Tone of Market Opened.—Lower and declined on longs unloading and bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 13 3-4 |
| Future Jan. | 13·63—25 |
| Mar. | 13·71—26 |
| Futures closing tone | Quiet |

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.

## COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady
Do. closed for future ... Steady
Do. for East Indian ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... 8,000.
Sales on spec. and export ... 500
Sales of Surats ... .....
Total Day's Imports ... 2,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... ... 5 3-4
Cocconada Ginned—London C. F. ... ... 5 13-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 1 30
Good Bhownuggar ... 6 5-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 15-16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 15-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 1-16
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 3 16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... ...6 3-4d. Sellers
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 11 3-4
40's ale Twist (Bannermills)... 11 7-8
Weft 54 American ... 12 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 19 1-2
Weft 32's ... 15 1-4
Twist 36 ... ... 11 1-4
Twist 42 ... ... 12 3-8
Twist American 60 ... ... 17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... ... 14 3-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 21 7-8
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns— ... do.
General Tone of Yarn Market— ... do.
Mid-American at Liverpool— 7 82+14
Cotton Delay Mid Uplands G.P.C. Liverpool. plus

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct.-Nov. | ... | ... | 7·40 5 |
| Nov.-Dec. | ... | ... | 7·30 6 |
| Dec.-Jan. | ... | ... | 7·26 4 |
| Jan.-Feb. | ... | ... | 7·23 4 |
| Feb.-Mar. | ... | ... | 7·25 3 |
| Mar.-Apl. | ... | ... | 7·25 3 |
| Apl.-May | ... | ... | 7·25 3 |
| May-June | ... | ... | 7 24 2 |
| June-July | ... | ... | 7·21 4 |

Manchester, Oct. 21.
Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm, with no particular activity—Fair enquiry for Jaconet Dhooties.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

## SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Oct.-Nov.—London— 44 9 Done
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Oct.-Nov — Antwerp—45 Sellers
Linseed, La Plata ...Oct.-Nov. Hamburg—41 7 1-2 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Quiet
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Oct. £22-12-6
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Dec.-Jan. £23-12-6
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Quiet
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed. Canal...Oct.-Nov. Dunkirk— 65 9 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close ... ... ... Quiet
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 48 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 53 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp— 53 9 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ... ... .....
Do. Jumbo Red .. ... .....
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... ... Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Oct.-Nov.—Hull— £6-16-6 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady

LONDON, Oct. 21.

## WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Oct.-Nov.—London— 36 Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...Oct.-Nov. London— Nominal.
Wheat. Club No. 2...Oct.-Nov. London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Oct.-Nov.—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of market at close. .....
Do. South Australian Jan.-Feb 35
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs Jan.-Feb. 34 1 1-2 "
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ... .....
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental— Oct ... 6 9 7-8

LONDON, Oct. 21.

## SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Oct. 9 9 1-2 Sellers.
German Beetroot 88 p.c. F.O.B. Hamburg ...Oct. Dec. .....
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Firm
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags)... .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags). Oct.-Dec—12 10 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady,
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—12 5 1-4 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom — Oct—11 9 Value
Do. do. Cal do .....
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta, (double bags) - Jan.-Mar.—14 Sellers
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double Bags) ... ... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market Steady.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

## JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value.
C.I.F. Calcutta Oct-Dec 11 6 "
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Oct.-Dec .. 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March... 11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta — Oct.-Dec... 12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March... 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Oct.-Dec 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March.—12 9 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet
Special Feature ... do

LONDON, Oct. 21.

## METALS.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B | ... | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper Best English Selected | ... | 78 | 5 | 0 |
| Copper Braziers | ... | 89 | 5 | 0 |
| Copper Tone of Market— | ... | Firm | | |
| Hard Spelter | ... | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool | ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellow Metal | ... | 7 | 7-16 | |
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, G O B 1 p. c. F O B Liverpool | | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta | ... | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta | ... | 5 | 17 | 6 |
| Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta | ... | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp | ... | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp | ... | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Belgium Iron Bar No 2 | ... | 4 | 18 | 3 |
| Tin Plates I C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box o. f. Liverpool | ... | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland | ... | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. | ... | 2 | 13 | 9 |
| Pig Iron Gartsherrie | ... | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Lead Pig English | ... | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Tone of Steel Market | ... | Steady. | | |
| Silver, Spot | ... | 28 | 1-4 | |
| " 2 months hence | ... | 28 | 3-16 | |
| " Tone of Market— | ... | Quiet with little doing. | | |
| " Special Feature | ... | do | | |

LONDON, Oct. 21.

## FINANCIAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silver Spot | ... | 28 1-4 |
| Silver 2 Months | ... | 28 3-16 |
| Silver Closing Tone of Market— | | Quiet with little doing. |
| Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market | ... | do |
| Rentes 3 p. c.... | ... | 2 87 1-2 |
| Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div... | | 2 72 3-4 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... | | 2 88 |
| Sterling loan ... | ... | 2 |
| Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... | | 2 76 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... | | 2 63 5-8 |
| Bar Gold per oz. sh ... | | 77·9 |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market ... | | Steady |
| Closing Tone of Finance Market ... | | do |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount ... | | 5 p. c. |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... | | 1 3 15-16 |
| London at Paris Fcs. | ... | 25·28 |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks ... | ... | 20·47 |
| New York (Demand Bills) dls ... | ... | 4·85 1-4 |
| Interest day to day loans | | 3 1-2 |
| Do. 7 days Market loans ... | | 3 3-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... | | 4 7-8 |
| Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... | | 4 3-4 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months | | 5 3-8 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months | | 5 3-8 |

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.
OPENING COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Days Estimated Sales | ... 8,000 |
| Tone of Market | ... Steady |
| Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool. | |

| Futures | Latest closing | To-day's opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Oct.-Nov. ... | 7·40 | 7·42 |
| Nov.-Dec.... | 7 30 | 7 32 |
| Dec.-Jan.... | 7·26 | 7 28 |
| Jan.-Feb. ... | 7 24 | 7 28 |
| Feb.-Mar.... | 7 25 | 7 27 |
| Mar.-Apl .... | 7 25 | 7 27 |
| April-May... | 7 25 | 7 27 |
| May-June.. | 7 24 | 7 26 |
| June July... | 7·21 | 7 23 |

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.
The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 11th Oct. 1913:—

| | Miles open. | Total for the period. | Earnings for previous weeks. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for first 11 days ending 11th Oct 1913. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2355·69 | 1986500 | ... | 1986500 |
| A. D. C. Ry ... | 125·88 | 60100 | ... | 60100 |
| B.-Kotah Ry ... | 40·29 | 60 0 | ... | 60 0 |
| Total... | 2521·86 | 2052600 | ... | 2052600 |
| Earnings for crdg. 11 days ending 11th Oct. 1912 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2790·61 | 2034349 | ... | 2034349 |
| A.D.C.Ry | 125·88 | 5227 | ... | 5227 |
| B.-Kotah Ry. ... | 40·29 | 5686 | ... | 5686 |
| Total .. | 2956·78 | 2099312 | ... | 2099312 |
| Increase or Decrease | | | | |
| G.I.P.Ry. | + 65·08 | —47849 | ... | —47849 |
| A.D.C.Ry. | ... | + 1873 | ... | + 1873 |
| B.-Kotah Ry. .. | ... | + 364 | ... | + 364 |

*Altered from 2791 13 to 2790 61 as per final audited return of traffic for December 12.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 11th October 1913, on 945·61 miles open

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week ... | Rs. 30 000 | Rs. 35000 | Rs. 4000 | Rs 551000 |
| Or per mile of Ry ... | 212 | 370 | 4 | 586 |
| For previous 4 days of half-year... | 110000 | 194000 | 2000 | 306000 |
| Total for 2 weeks ... | 310000 | 544000 | 6000 | 860000 |
| Comparison. Total for cor period of previous year | 190750 | 36158 | 15200 | 570530 |
| Per mile of Ry do.. | 202 | 385 | 16 | 603 |
| Total to cor. date do... | 299750 | 579477 | 22879 | 9 2106 |

Decrease for the week... Rs. 16,531
Do to date " 40,106

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 11th October 1913, on 183·763 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week ... | Rs. 218 00 | Rs. 280 00 | Rs. 7000 | Rs. 505000 |
| Or per mile of Ry ... | 119 | 153 | 4 | 276 |
| For previous 4 days of half year... | 109060 | 1400 0 | 4000 | 253000 |
| Total for the 2 weeks ... | 327000 | 420000 | 11000 | 758000 |
| Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year | 195524 | 312326 | 7300 | 515200 |
| Per mile of Ry. do... | 107 | 171 | 4 | 282 |
| Total to cor. date do... | 75984 | 481080 | 11559 | 788179 |

Decrease for the week... Rs. 10,200
Do to date " 30,479

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 21st Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 22nd October:—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total... ..... ..... | 4 | 0 |
| Total mortality from all causes | | 62 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Rs. 15

will buy one of our Nickel Silver "RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCHES.

*Officially adopted by all Indian Railways and most of H M. Services since 20 years. Such a success is not attained unless merited by the Watches themselves.*

Made in 2 sizes, 16" and 18" size.

NICKEL SILVER ... ... Rs. 15
FINE SILVER ... ... " 22

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150o in cases.
White Rose 150o " "
Chester 125o " "
Devoe's 125o " "
Monkey 125o " "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delays &c. Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "EUGENE LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra. From Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Ha... Oriental, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD. all branches in South... OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

THE NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.
APPLY AT ONCE
For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.
8 OPTION POLICIES HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.
STRONG RESERVES.... LARGE BONUSES.... LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE
EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD
SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOM...
Let us know and we will send you a f... as to how you can best invest i...
ABSOLUTE SECURIT...
for the benefit of yourself and you...
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY... ON APPLICATION T...
W. & A. GRAHA...
AGENTS. W...

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

### BRITISH COMMITTEE BECOMING DISCOURAGED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The chairman of the Olympic Games Committee, at a meeting in London, said that unless £25,000 were raised by the end of the year the Committee would not feel justified in continuing its preparations for the sending of a team of athletes to Berlin.—Reuter.

## INTER-LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

### ENGLISH VICTORY AT BELFAST.

Though the Football League beat the Irish League at Belfast in mail week by two clear goals, it was only at the last minute that the victory was made decisive, and the Irishmen are to be heartily congratulated in putting up a splendid struggle from start to finish. The game was the twentieth between the rival Leagues, and the Irishmen have yet to chronicle their first victory. Two matches have been drawn, so that England's record of wins is 18.

With everything favourable to good foot-ball, the match aroused great excitement among a crowd of 10,000 people. The Irish eleven showed splendid dash and no mean skill in combination, but never quite reached their rivals cleverness in attack. Wallace, of Aston Villa, played outside right instead of Simpson, injured; but this change in the forward line did not weaken the Foot-ball League side, and, helped by the wind, the visitors showed to much advantage.

Quite early in the game there were strong attacks on the Irish goal. Freeman making an attempt that only just failed. Stubborn defence turned the game, and Hardy had to give a corner from a capital shot by Smith, who previously had come near scoring.

Pennington showed up prominently in defence, and England were soon attacking again. Shea put the ball through from a pass cleverly made after a throw-in by Watson, but was given offside. Crompton cleared after Hardy had snapped a hot shot from Clifford, and in some very fast play dangerous attacks on each goal promised well.

By sound defence both sides averted all danger. O'Connell doing one brilliant piece of work as the result of which McNeill and Willetts broke away on the left to thoroughly test the English defence. Crompton eventually getting the ball away.

Ten minutes from the interval England took the lead during strong pressure, Watson beating Scott, who, indeed, could not get near the shot. Martin, who with Holley was conspicuous on the left wing almost increased this advantage.

In the second half the Irishmen made a splendid fight. Play continued very fast, the wing forwards constantly trying the opposing defences. Experience proved very valuable to the visitors in the hard fight and the admirable defence of Crompton and Pennington extricated the side from sel difficulties.

Ireland's defence compared favourably with that of England and despite skill in passing dribbling and shooting, the visitors could not feel sure of success until just on time when Freeman found an opening which enabled him to shoot through out of Scott's reach.

## BAD MANNERS ON THE LINKS.

### APOLOGY TO MR. TRAVERS FOR CROWD'S BEHAVIOUR.

A disagreeable incident marred the victory at the Country Club Course, Brookline, Massachusetts, of Mr. Francis Ouimet, the national open champion, over Mr. Jerome Travers, the national amateur champion. Since his defeat of Vardon and Ray, the "twenty-year-old boy without nerves" has been idolised by the American nation, with the result that the spectators took no pains to disguise their sympathies. After the match was tied at the eighteenth hole, two extra holes were played. The nineteenth was halved, and at the twentieth Mr. Travers was trapped on his second. This piece of ill-luck was greeted with cheers by a large portion of the thousand-odd spectators. Mr. Travers was so disgusted with the behaviour of the crowd that he took no care with his recovery, and the putt which followed, with the result that victory went to Mr. Ouimet.

A public apology was tendered later to Mr. Travers by Mr. G. Herbert Windler, chairman of the Gold Committee of the Country Club, who described the jubilation with which the spectators greeted his mishap as "disgraceful and unsportsmanlike," and he added: "The action of the crowd, or that part of it which so transgressed, detracted greatly from the merit of the victory for Mr. Ouimet. It may even have been the means of terminating the match at that point. Such a scene, it never has been my bad fortune to witness before on any golf course in America, and the like of it I never hope to see again."

[illegible] had all the best of the

## IMPERIAL CRICKET.

### NEW PLAYERS TO THE FORE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

During this week the English team was to leave Home on its tour of South Africa, where present indications point to the likelihood of almost a new eleven representing the Colonials in the Test matches. And in the teams representing the various centres quite a number of new names will appear as providing the material from which future African teams must be drawn.

During the last two seasons a South African correspondent tells us Natal has come very much to the fore. Nourse has for so long been the mainstay of the eastern Colony's cricket that it comes almost as a surprise to find others moving forward to equal him, but Taylor, Pearse, and in a measure Carter nowadays, take a large share of the batting honours. Taylor, indeed, has been the great "find" in recent South African cricket. His tour in England helped considerably in his development, and even in his first few innings after his return the improvement in his methods was noticed. His triumph, however, come in the Currie Cup tournament, when against the Transvaal he scored 250 not out, the South African record.

South Africa, apparently, is in dire need of a leader, and as Taylor has been officiating in that capacity for Natal, it need cause no surprise if he be called upon to fill the higher place, though it would probably have been to the advantage of the side if he could first have had more experience in the highest circles.

#### THE BATSMEN.

Englishmen have not seen Orme Pearse, a batsman who, on his day, is simply brilliant, displaying quite a remarkable variety of strokes. He toured Australia in 1910-11, but rather suffered from lack of opportunities. Yet a number of his innings showed powers of genuine international order. In the field he is but a moderate performer, and would disclaim any bowling ability, yet his slows created a small sensation in the first Test match with Australia, after Bardsley and Hill had taken the score well on towards the fourth hundred.

His younger brother, Dudley, also plays for Natal, and is a promising batsman, but it is unlikely, though possible, that he will be seen in the Test matches, while the same remarks apply to D. Taylor, the elder brother of the record-holder. Taylor is also quite a useful bowler, and his brother considers he is quite in the same class as a batsman as himself.

More batsman on the Natal side are Chapman and Beningfield while the bowling is just as strong for local purposes with Nourse, Cox, Carter, Tuckett, Taylor, and Logan to draw upon. Cox is now considered in many quarters to be quite the best South African bowler available, and his performances during the late season lend confirmation to that idea. But perhaps Faulkner's services may again be requisitioned—which would necessitate a modification of such an opinion. Cox, at all events, is obviously much more to be feared on South African wickets than on turf in England.

The South African attitude towards Faulkner's case will commend itself. Llewellyn's selection for the last two teams was productive of much criticism, even in the Union itself, for it was felt that the position assumed by the Australian authorities in the cases of Poidevin and Tarrant was more in accord with the true spirit of the game. If Faulkner has taken up a permanent residence in England he can hardly be considered any longer a genuine South African representative; and although one would like to see the young South African side for the Test matches strengthened by his presence, it is quite time that a definite stand was taken by all three triangular countries on the matter of expatriated players.

#### FAST BOWLERS.

Most interesting point of all, perhaps is the question of which, if any, of the various fast bowlers available will appear in the Tests. Since Kotze's day, South Africa has not had a genuine fast bowler, which fact was a severe handicap to the side during the Australian tour, but now no less than four men are before the public. Perhaps the most likely man to catch the selector's collective eye is R. A. Thompson, who has captained the Transvaal eleven, and who has some excellent performances to his credit, notably one of taking the first four Natal wickets in the Currie Cup tournament for 5 runs! Unfortunately, Thompson has a knee which is always a source of danger.

Next on the list, as far as performances go, is Davision, of Natal; but perhaps Kenneth Logan's claims are superior, for, in addition to his youth, he can boat a generally better length, with more accuracy of direction. E. H. Crouch, of the Eastern Provinces, is another candidate with youth on his side, and in his first representative match took six wicket for 61 runs which promises well for the future. But Crouch's delivery is still capable of great improvement.

Of the batsman who have not yet been to England, Zulch and Commaille are most likely to find a way into the Test teams. Both of them visited Australia, but though the former was a brilliant success, the latter was just the reverse. Lately, however, Commaille has been doing wonders in South African cricket.

Capetown possesses strong candidates for places in R. A. H. Hands, V. A. M Hands, and George Hearne, son of F. Hearne, the old Kent bateman; Kimberley has Lancelot Tapscott, a very rapid scorer, but inclined to overdo brilliancy; from the Free State Lindsay will probably be considered, while the Transvaal should supply Cooper and, perhaps, Susskind, who is said to have improved considerably.

One department in which one can predict confidently that South Africa will be thoroughly well served is behind the wickets, for it will puzzle the selectors to decide between the claims of Nicol, Ward, and Campbell.

Other names which may become known to fame during the forthcoming season are Le Roux and Baumgartner; in any case it is improbable that South Africa will be represented by more than a sprinkling of the players who have so often done duty for the Colonies in the past.

## CRICKET IN BELGAUM.

### BELGAUM vs. DHARWAR.

This match was played at Belgaum.

BELGAUM.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hall, c Campbell, b Gould | 33 |
| Rich, b Gould | 28 |
| Rait-Kerr, b Ghorphade | 0 |
| Heath, c Gonsalves, b Ghorphade | 0 |
| Cooper, c Mane, b Ghorphade | 8 |
| Priestley, b Sangar | 1 |
| Pearson, l-b-w Sangar, | 0 |
| Libbock, c Desai, b Sangar, | 1 |
| Floyd, c Mane, b Sangar, | 12 |
| Skeet, st Kalwadi, b Sangar | 2 |
| Tilve, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 93 |

2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hall, c Sangar b Ghorphade | 115 |
| Rich, l-b-w Sangar, | 33 |
| Rait-Kerr, c Desai, b Ghorphade, | 14 |
| Floyd, c Desai, b Ghorphade | 1 |
| Cooper, b Sangar, | 2 |
| Heath, not out | 86 |
| Priestley, b Ghorphade, | 0 |
| Pearson, b Ghorphade, | 0 |
| Libbock, not out | 3 |
| Skeet, Tilve, } did not bat | |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 258 |

DHARWAR.

1st Innings,

| | |
|---|---|
| Gould, c Tilve b Heath, | 120 |
| Kalwadi, b Floyd, | 46 |
| Angadi, run out | 15 |
| Mane S. R., not out | 51 |
| Mane M.G. c Heath, b Cooper | 15 |
| Desai, not out | 13 |
| Gonsalves, Hogan, Sangar, Ghorphade, Campbell, } did not bat. | |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 269 |

## BILLIARD TOPICS.

### STEVENSON'S BRILLIANT WORK.

Stevenson is evidently finding his best form, to judge by his performance in his game with Dawson, and some big things, may be, are in store for all lovers of the game. It has taken the old champion some time to settle down, but his performance says a London correspondent of scoring 750 in fifty minutes for an average of 150 is indicative of what he really can do when in the right humour.

The match of 9,000 up which the two old champions have played at the Grand Hall, Leicester-square, has merely served the purpose of giving Stevenson some practice, for Dawson has completely failed to reproduce any of the form that he used to possess. Possibly there will be an improvement before the season is much older, but it can scarcely be hoped that Dawson, after such a long absence from serious work in public, will reach quite the standard of excellence he did in days gone by.

Unless a player has been keeping in steady practice, he is certain to experience considerable difficulty in maintaining a high standard. Nothing perhaps, is actually forgotten, but the delicate touch is temporarily lost, and what that is to a billiard player only payers themselves know. "Strength" is such an important factor in billiards that frequently a player's greatest handicap is his inability to dispower the pace of a table. The good billiard exponent is always playing a stroke or two ahead and naturally the smallest mistake in the matter of strength can easily make all the difference in the world. At the beginning of the season particularly, even the best of players are often greatly at fault, but as the season goes on there is a marked improvement all round.

The announcement that George Gray is not likely to take part in any matches with ivory balls for some time is very disappointing, for in all probability it may mean that the young Australian and Stevenson will not be seen in opposition. Reece is no doubt disappointed, for it was understood when he arranged the match with Gray, which is to be commenced in Glasgow next week, that he was particularly anxious to play the "red ball expert" with ivory balls. Gray, however, apparently feels that he can do himself greater justice with the composition ball and, so long as he can get English professionals to meet him under his own conditions, all the better for him. Nevertheless, it seems a pity perhaps that something cannot be done to make the conditions more equitable for all concerned.

What a tremendous attraction it would be to have such players as Stevenson, Inman, Reece, and Gray engaged in the championship! Before anything like that could be arranged, however, it is almost certain that there would be an enormous amount of discussion about the make of ball to be used, and also the question of a limitation of consecutive losing hazards. It is these things, of course, which rather tend to spoil the game from the point of view of the public. The latter have shown how keenly interested they are in the game, and it is a very great pity that matters cannot be more easily arranged. The professional, however, controls his own interests, and is not dependent on any governing body, and so long as such conditions obtain, which will probably be to the end of all things, so long shall we have these little discussions and quibbles, which are really only of minor interest to the public.

## GOLF WINNER AT EIGHTY-TWO.

In the Veterans' Golf Tournament at Apawamis in mail week 269 competitors, all over fifty-five years old, took part, the winner being a youth of eighty-two years of age—Mr. Aleck Milne, who played in one of the earliest golf meetings ever organised in this country as long ago as 1874. His score was 93—22—71.

According in the Apawamis professional, the older they were the better they drove from the tee. Those who took part in the competition included Supreme Court judges, barristers, merchant princes, family physicians and fully a score of retired millionaires, The gross scores ranged from 81 to 128.

## THE GOLFER'S PROGRESS.

### ANALYSIS OF MR. OUIMET'S WIN

The precise value and significance of the victory of Mr. Francis Ouimet over Harry Vardon, Edward Ray, and more than a hundred others in the American Open Championship the other day will continue to be debated all through the coming winter and for long afterwards, and there will be no agreement about it among those who did not see it until another championship is held in which Mr. Ouimet is again pitted against some of the British best.

I have seen it suggested that Mr. Ouimet had a great advantage in playing on a course with which he was extremely familiar, having been upon it, playing or carrying clubs, almost ever since he knew what golf was. There is nothing whatever in this contention. It is true that local knowledge is a thing of some account; but unless a course abounds in subtleties, like the old one at St. Andrews, years of it are scarcely better than days—certainly not five strokes better, which was the difference between Mr. Ouimet and the next man at the very finish.

The course at Brookline is not like other American courses. The holes have stronger character, more individualism, and they need more playing with the head. It is not at all a flat course, and there is such a waviness about it that in the full fairway the player has frequently a most abnormal stance to contend with. Ray had one when playing his second to the third hole in the concluding test, and it was probably that which cost him a stroke at the hole as against his two rivals. His ball was on a bank up above him, and he hooked it round a little and so far from the hole that he could not run dead afterwards.

#### LOCAL KNOWLEDGE.

It is the possibility of things like this happening that makes local knoledge advantageous; but then all the oddities of the Brookline round are plainly visible, and they are not so minute or so numerous that they cannot very well be understood and valued in a short space of time. There are no particular spots where the ball should be placed by each particular shot that cannot be quickly located and easily remembered and varying conditions make little difference.

The Englishman had a week or more to study the course, and they knew all about it when the serious business began. They were quite satisfied that they did, and went off to play an exhibition match near New York on the Saturday before the championship began. Had they considered that Brookline needed any more attention from them, presumably they would not have done so. But local knowledge in any case is a less considerable asset with players of their rank than with those of slightly lesser standing and ability. They have shown over and over again that unless a course is intricate almost beyond imagination they are superior to it. This point, therefore, is not to the very slightest extent to be set against the value of the young American's victory, and it is ungracious and improper to suggest it.

A second consideration of the utmost importance is the way in which this victory was confirmed, as it were, by the other events of the week. It does not generally happen that the men who distinguish themselves in preliminary qualifying competitions go through winners of championships afterwards. It is a settled idea among competitors that those who break records and head lists at the start waste their best golf and have not enough left for winning purposes afterwards. Men can rarely play their best for six rounds in succession, and, the law of averages being at work all the time, they would rather perform indifferently in the first test, so long as they qualify, than beat all the others.

#### BEST IN SEVEN ROUNDS.

One can not recall a case in which the champion would have been champion if all six rounds had been counted in instead of the four of the competition proper. The six-rounds test, of course, would be even more thorough than the standard one of four rounds, but the latter is considered ample to make the most complete discovery of the qualities of the competitors, while the other is held to be too exhausting, too intense. But this year at Brookline seven rounds were played, and the astonishing fact is that if all seven rounds were counted in Mr. Ouimet would still be at the top with a score of 528 against Ray's 530 and Vardon's 532. This is a point which has not been much realised, and it is one of importance in disposing of the last vestige of the idea that a fluke victory was achieved. You cannot have a fluke victory in four stroke rounds; much less can you have one in seven. Until this occasion there was only once when seven rounds had to be played to gain the victory in any championship and that was in 1911, when Harry Vardon won at Sandwich after doing the two qualifying rounds, then the four regular ones, and finally a play-off against Massy. That time Vardon had really to play most of the eighth round, because it was decreed that the tie should be decided over thirty-six holes and not eighteen as at Brookline; but the second round of the final day was nothing more than a formality.

And Mr. Ouimet came within a stroke of being leader in his qualifying section that stroke only being wanted as the result of a successful and fortunate long putt by Vardon on the home green. Undoubtedly when Vardon won after the most exhaustive test at Sandwich, the best golfer in the world at that time was placed in championship power. The seven rounds test therefore goes entirely to the glorification of the American's victory and be it remembered also that he came out strongly in the third round of the competion proper as a real champion is generally expected to do. That is when the nerve test becomes more acute than it was before.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF SECOND AND THIRD.

Now one would suggest that if Vardon and Ray had dropped behind in the scoring and had occupied other places than they did in the final aggregates there might have been just a trifle of support for the fluke theory. Their defeat by several would have needed far more explanation, because it would have been clear that for some reason they were beaten by golfers inferior to themselves. Conditions and climate would have become considerations of greater importance. But the very fact that these men finished second and third in such a big field proves conclusively that there was no fluke anywhere, for this was one of the most marvellous vindications of form in competition in a game where form is so much affected by fortune. And finally, the fact that Mr. Ouimet beat these men in the play-off when he had them both there in sight, playing stroke against stroke with him, and not an invisible field without any definite menace as in the previous play, was quite enough to stamp him as the most thoroughly deserving champion of that week.

## THE COLOUR LINE.

### BLACK AND WHITE BOXERS NOT TO MEET.

General approval is expressed in New York of the action of the State Athletic Commission in reaffirming its recent decision to draw an absolute colour line in boxing. As a result of the decision the contest which had been arranged between "Gunboat" Smith and Sam Langford has, as already stated in the "Bombay Gazette," been abandoned.

The fight was arranged after the Attorney-General had given his opinion that mixed boxing was not illegal and that the Commission had no right to make any discrimination against any individual boxer because of his race or colour.

The Attorney-General, however, explained that the Commission was entitled to pass any special rulings which might be considered necessary for the good sport and to prevent any disturbances of the peace.

The decision forbidding mixed boxing was unanimous. Deprived of the gate money, which would have aggregated over $20,000 (£4,000) the manager of the two boxers are planning three contests between Langford and other coloured boxers. Similar arrangements are being made to provide Gunboat Smith with a series of white opponents.

The New "York Globe" says: The boxing game is saved. This reflects the opinion of all the better classes interested in boxing, the opinion being widespread that if the Gunboat Smith and Langford bout han been permitted it would have resulted in legislation making boxing illegal.

## CALICO POULTRY HOUSE.

### SUCCESS OF NEW METHOD OF CULTURE.

Poultry housed under unbleached calico bedded on straw and sifted hard ash obtained from the railway, and fed at an outlay varying from under 1d. to 1 1-2d. per head per week, according to the season, may be seen at Loughton, where Major P. H. Falkner, R.A.M.C., has reduced poultry culture very near, if not quite, to the limit of intensivity.

His system is the outcome of experiments carried on while he was stationed at Bermuda, where calico poultry coops have become popular. On returning to England eighteen months ago, he started his plant, and has had remarkable success.

He is his own workman. He began with one coop 6ft. by 3 ft., to hold half a dozen birds. It cost 10s. 6d., has been in use sixteen months and shows no sign of depreciation. This coop is typical of others which have succeeded it. The floor is of wood, and on it rests 9in. of wooden framework; but the rest of the structure—sides and adjustable roof—is a combination of wire netting and calico. Three of the sides have calico fixed over netting, the fourth is open, while the roof is of calico fastened over plaster's slats.

All the woodwork and calico are treated with vegetable tar and tallow, the calico forming the roof receiving an additional two coats of coal tar, the second coat being sprinkled with sifted ashes or sand while it is still wet. Major Falkner states that the probable life of such a coop is quite as long as that of a wooden coop, and that the frame can be recovered with calico and made as good as new for a few shillings.

#### LOW HOUSING COST.

His second stage was reached last spring when he made a 6ft. by 6ft. coop to house two birds, (white Legnorn pullets), giving each a floor space of 2.8 square feet, at an approximate total outlay of 25s. The cost for housing was thus reduced to the low figure of 1s. 3d. per bird.

That poultry can thrive well under such a system is proved by the fine condition of the birds shown me to-day. Their owner now has eight coops of birds—five of the larger and three of the smaller size—containing in all 115 pullets. Their food bill last week amounted to 7s. 10½d. The diet is a dry mash served in ingenious calico feeding troughs which allow no wastage.

Forty-two pounds of clean straw and six buckets and a half of ashes are needed weekly for bedding and litter for the whole plant. The straw finds a ready sale subsequently as manure. The drinking water is always coloured to a light claret hue with permanganate of potash. This keeps the utensils sterile and thus saves the labour of frequent cleaning.

Major Falkner is confident that he has found by his experiments absolutely the cheapest method of intensive poultry keeping, and to prove the efficacy of his methods he is anxious that there should be an expert valuation of his plant, so that from November till February—the period when eggs are most valuable—the profitableness of his system may be proved.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct 22.

A better feeling prevailed on the share market to-day although business, which was mainly in coal shares, was still restricted. Jute was neglected, but a few transactions in tea were reported. In coal, Bhaskajuris were at Rs. 18-8; Bilberra Rs. 4-8; Osoonda Rs. 18-8; Kuardi Rs. 17-8; New Beerbhoom Rs. 47-8; Sendra Rs. 14-12; South Govindpore, Rs. 9-12 and Rs. 10.

In tea, Durrangs were at Rs. 50 and Rs. 51; Longviews Rs. 70 and Rs. 71.

## GIRLS' SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Thirty one arrests have been made in connection with the girls' school scandal at Breslau, the capital of the province of Silesia. The girls are aged from twelve to fifteen.

Among the fresh arrests are five merchants, two cashiers of moving picture theatres, a hotel manager, a restaurant owner, and a manager of a country estate. All the accused have been formally charged.

## ARMY OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

### GRIEVANCE OF THOSE WHO COMMUTE.

In a memorandum addressed to the editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," "An Officer Who Has Commuted" protests against the new terms of commutation promulgated in the "London Gazette" of September 12. That the new terms are slightly more favourable to the officers is admitted, an increase to the extent of 5 per cent. on the "years purchase" of pensions having been granted; but it is very justly argued says the military correspondent of the same paper that a long-standing grievance has merely been mitigated, not removed. On behalf of the Treasury only one plea can reasonably be advanced—namely, that if the terms of commutation were fair, a result would be to encourage officers to commute; whereas, in the new as in the old conditions, the officer who commutes does so at such great disadvantage that only in extremely urgent circumstances will any feel disposed to exchange their pensions for the very disproportionate capital sum offered to them.

The Treasury argument is, in a word, that it is justifiable to swindle the officers—as a discouragement of commutation—lest they should, in some cases, lose the capital paid over to them and thus be injured.

A more just and honest course would seem to be that commutation should be permitted only when the would be commutter can show that he proposes to use his capital for purposes of apparently sound investment. Certainly it does not seem creditable to a Government that it should sanction commutation only on terms hogely profitable to itself.

"An Officer Who Has Commuted" further draws attention to two subsidiary grievances of no small importance. In the first place the officer who wishes to commute must go to the expense of travelling to London in order to be medically examined—as though there were no competent doctors in, for example Edinburgh and Dublin! Secondly, fees are charged on the transaction when consummated, although the Treasury is the party to whom the resulting profit will accrue.

#### "EXPENSES."

Thus, not only does the officer who commutes receive in cash considerably less than the true capital value of his pension, but the amount actually paid to him is subject to further deductions, on account of "expenses," which in the one case are purely vexatious and in the other usurious.

Colonel Yate has attempted without success to ascertain the percentage of profit hitherto made by the Treasury on the commutation of pensions; and, no doubt, there will be further efforts on his part to extort information on this and other points; but it seems unlikely that the desired facts can be obtained in full, unless by a Committee of the House of Commons specially formed for the purpose of ascertaining them.

In the days of purchase, when officers were drawn from superabundant sources of supply, and were content to serve for a net amount of pay equal, on the average, to about half the nominal rates, it used to be regarded as quite a matter of course that the Treasury should play Shylock in various directions.

A captain, for example, having paid from £2,400 to £2,800 (including "over-regulation") for his commission, was able to pocket roughly half of his nominal pay, while an ensign drew about four-fifths and a lieutenant-colonel from one-third to one-fourth. All this was then regarded as the fortune of war, and young officers joined with their eyes open, willingly giving their services for much less than was their nominal pittance. Now the situation is quite different; officers are hard to get, because their pay has not kept pace with the times, and every shilling is appraised at its full value.

#### THE QUESTION STATED.

The question of commutation of pensions is a very simple one to state.

The Government might reasonably argue that it ought not to allow officers to commute their pensions, because a too frequent result is the entire loss of the capital sum by injudicious investment of it.

But it is neither reasonable nor honest that commutation being allowed, the rates paid should be less than are at least equitable from a strictly business point of view. Instead of looking in such a case for large profits, the Treasury ought to be content to ensure itself against loss.

In a word, pensions ought to be commutable at their full business value at the least, or not at all.

The assumed rate of interest, when calculating "years' purchase," is 5 per cent.; it ought not to be more than 4 per cent. At the lower rate fifteen years' purchase of a £100 pension would be worth rather more than £1,800 instead of slightly less than £1,500.

## FOREIGN CABLES.

### STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd October.

#### NOTICES.

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is prohibited (30-8-11).

Private telegrams in Cipher for Roumania are prohibited (18-9-13).

Ahwaz line interrupted. (20-10-13).

Communication between Turkey and Bulgaria is transiting Bulgaria is resumed (15-10-13).

Telegrams in code language for Turkey are now admissible (21-10-13.)


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# Bombay Gazette.

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A CHRISTMAS TEMPTATION,
By FERGUS HUME.

THE SNOW MAN,
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DR. LYON'S LOST PRESCRIPTION,
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AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
By HAROLD BINDLOSS.

HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
By MRS. C. E. WEIGHALL.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
By HILDA COWHAM.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
By LOUIS WAIN.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,
By W. H. ROBERTSON.

THE SCOUTS' CHRISTMAS HOAX,
By A. NORMAN.

ONCE A YEAR,
By BARRY PAGE.

EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,
By ANNIE S. SWAN.

A CHRISTMAS SPIRIT,
By DOROTHEA DEAKIN.

THE CHRISTMAS TRAVELLERS,
By KATHARINE TYNAN.

ALTERED TIMES,
By JESSIE POPE.

AND

CHRISTMAS CHATS
BY
The BISHOP DURHAM,
Sir J. D. REES,
Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Rev. A. N. COOPER,
GEORGE ROBEY,
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.


SHAREHOLDER.—The time to ask questions was during meeting.


THE

# Bombay Gazette

**Thursday, 23rd October, 1913.**


## THE SETTLEMENT OF CHINA.

Now that the rebellion is at an end the republic is at work setting its house in order. Several questions have presented themselves for solution and foremost of these is "Shall there be an amnesty?" Those who say "no" argue that legally and literally an amnesty is an act of non-remembrance, an act of oblivion, and thus practically an act of pardon. Under it crimes against the Government up to a certain date, are, as it were, blotted out so completely that they can never be brought into charge. That is so, but they hold that those who were responsible for the rising should pay the penalty, whilst those who were merely beguiled into taking up arms against the republic might appropriately be pardoned. The Assembly at Peking has passed a Bill requesting the Government not to proceed further with its investigations into the revolt, but it appears improbable that the request will be complied with; for Admiral Tseng, Military Commissioner at Shanghai, has been officially informed that the rebels are unrepentent, that it is hopeless to expect them to be so, and that in consequence they must be "diligently sought for, their hiding-places ferreted out, their printing presses discovered, their secret postal arrangements unveiled, and their organisations in foreign settlements, if any, detected." The assertion that the rebel leaders are unrepentent receives strong support from the Anglo-Chinese press which comments on the declaration of one in hiding that "so long as there is a day with Yuan in power so long will there be rebellion against him." This is regarded as an intimation that the present peace is only a truce, so that the demand for amnesty should only be complied with after further investigation.

While the subject is still under consideration the premier, Hsiung Hsi-ling, is probably adding to the tale of discontented persons and possible revolutionaries by his activity in the direction of reducing expenditure in Government Departments. These offices are over-crowded with servants of the State whose positions are mere sinecures and so numerous that the Premier expresses the opinion that he can save six million dollars annually by getting rid of them. That sum in itself would pay interest on a hundred million loan which might be employed in practical development, or might provide for a reduction of taxation. But, says a Shanghai contemporary, we look upon the dismissal of a hundred unnecessary hangers-on to the Ministry of Finance as providing far more valuable precedents and far more profitable results to the country than the saving of a few dollars. China is so over-run with half occupied people that she does not really know in many cases what an honest day's work means. "Her higher officials have always had a multitudinous following of poor relations who all looked to live under the aegis of the great man's name. Corruption unspeakable was the result and nothing can ever be properly done where corruption rules. Here then is a greater hope than the mere financial." It is wisely argued by the Premier that with fewer men responsibility can be more clearly defined, training can be more definite, despatch of business more prompt; pay will be higher, men of greater ability will be attracted, and efficiency will be increased. This cannot fail to be the case, but the hangers-on will probably join the ranks of revolutionaries—almost certainly unless pensioned or provided for either by the State or the "great man" under whose name they have found shelter.

Another subject which is attracting much attention is the proposal to insert a clause in the new Constitution making Confucianism the State Religion. The proposal did not originate with the old scholars who know nothing of the West, but by Dr. Cheng Huan-chang "fresh from Columbia University, in America where there is no State Religion." Dr. Cheng is described "as a very unreliable exponent of the Sage's views which he frantically tries to square with modern republicanism." The proposal has been widely discussed by a large number of correspondents, one of whom objects that it is entirely new to China and that though various emperors and dynasties were zealously affected for Taoism and Buddhism they never thought of making these the State religion. The opposition is strong, but it is denied that this opposition is based on hostility to Confucianism as a system or to reluctance to do honour to the sage. Moslems and Christians together object not because each would prefer his own religion but as a retrograde and dangerous step. The official worship of certain deities, notably Kuan-kung, which was compulsory under the Manchus, was the nearest approach to a State religion, the more so inasmuch as it effectually barred all conscientious Christians and Moslems from all but the lowest offices. Treaties afforded a nominal toleration which was practically nullified in countless ways. The Republic leaders announced complete Religious freedom, an announcement which was received with rejoicing. The prospect of Dr. Cheng's suggestion being acted upon has created alarm, but so determined is the attitude of the press and the people of other religions that it is improbable the clause will be inserted in the Constitution.

LORD CREWE AND THE RECRUITS. LORD CREWE paid flattering attention to the newest batch of recruits to the Indian services, when he entertained them at the India Office and made a little speech to them anent their future duties. We have no doubt it was all very pleasant, but it was surely a work somewhat supererogatory. And when Lord Crewe intimates that such functions are to be regularly established in the future, we can see the Secretary of State and highly paid officials of the India Office being put to an unnecessary waste of time. Lord Crewe's speech, even amiable as it was in its intention, was hardly illuminating enough to compensate the 75 young men, for time which they might have spent with friends whom they will shortly leave. It was a mere truism to tell those who are just coming to this country and who have to some extent studied its conditions, that the education of the Indian has made India a more difficult Empire to govern: It is at least a point which, Lord Crewe might have been sure, will be impressed upon them quite forcibly enough within a few months of the beginning of their work—especially on those in the police service—and it was surely equally a truism to announce that party government and its methods of criticism are quite unsuited to the conditions of India. That, the young civilian may be relied upon to discover for himself much more impressively than Lord Crewe can ever tell him before he has been an assistant collector for six months. As for hobbies,—his lordship's final point—they are doubtless excellent things to the man in a lonely station, who has time to pursue them; they will keep him from nightmare and drink. But the average youth, who comes to India to learn to be one of its governors, finds that to become thoroughly acquainted with all the conditions of his new work and with all the people who are concerned in it, leaves him little time for ethnology, archæology or natural history. Vernaculars he must find opportunities to learn and sport is necessary to his health, but we doubt whether, as Lord Crewe suggests, jungle sports will assist his popularity among Hindu peoples.

THE BY-ELECTIONS. READING is to be pre-eminently the centre of interest during the "miniature general election" which is approaching. It would have been so in any event on account of its associations with Sir Rufus Isaacs and the prospects of a keen struggle, which is expected by all parties. But now that it has been made known that the election will be fought principally on the Ulster question it will naturally focus the attention of all parts of the United Kingdom. Here we have one of the inconsistencies of modern politics, for while it may be good electioneering tactics to concentrate all regards on this question in a constituency where a Unionist has a good chance of winning, no person of calm judgment can pretend that the verdict of Reading will be of any real value. In any event it reflects the opinion of one constituency only, which has almost invariably been Liberal, while should the voters decide by a majority on the side of Ulster it is a constituency which has been gradually reducing the Liberal majority since 1906, till at the last election it numbered 99 only. There are thus all the elements of a close and exciting struggle, a good old-fashioned election in which neither side will spare the other, but none of the conditions of the expression of an opinion which can be any guide to public feeling. Nevertheless we have no doubt that not only all Ireland but all Great Britain as well will await the result with breathless interest, and will greet it—about half of them—with wild enthusiasm. Additional interest is also added to the Keighley election by the news that the new Solicitor-General receives the support of the Suffragettes. This means that Viscount Lescelles who is making a first bid for Parliamentary honours, has let himself in for a thorough baptism of fire. This young man has just relinquished the congenial post of A. D. C. to the Governor-General in Canada, and thus makes a bold dash into the strenuous life.

ROYALIST PLOTS IN PORTUGAL. THOUGH the Royalists in and around Lisbon are very active and causing the Republican Government no little trouble, it is easy to attach over much importance to the cables to hand reporting Revolutionary outbreaks in Portugal. Though there were disturbances in Lisbon and crowds are said to have attacked Government buildings, the fighting seems to have been of a desultory character and later telegrams state that quiet has been restored. According to a censored message, a Royalist revolution was to have broken out, but apparently only a few groups of persons appeared in the streets. As a matter of fact the secret leaked out that a similar attempt at revolution was to be made sometime before the festivities of October 5, the anniversary of the Portuguese Republic, but nothing came of it. The reason that so many reports of Royalist activities and revolutionary designs come from Madrid is obvious to those familiar with the position of affairs, the reason being that Madrid would be only too glad to see King Manuel restored to the throne, while Lisbon and the immediate neighbourhood is the stronghold of the Royalists. Elsewhere in Portugal there is at present little enthusiasm for the Royal cause and the conspirators are not sufficiently strong in wealth and numbers greatly to threaten the Government, which also keeps a guarded watch on them.

THE MOHURRUM. WE wonder if a single member of the Anjuman Islam Ahle-Sunnat-ul-Jamat of Bombay joined Mr. Budrudin Abdoola Koor in his memorial to Government on the subject of the Mohurrum regulations. We fully anticipated that, taking courage from the settlement of the Cawnpore incident, Mr. Koor would address Government and ask that "by one stroke of the pen" the horizon should be cleared. And he has. But we trust no one will be led away by his specious asseverations. The statement that the new rules and regulations carry with them undue severity and stringency, that some hot undesirable and unworkable is without foundation in fact. The rules and regulations were approved by a Committee of educated and respectable Mahomedans and since that time the festival has passed off without disturbances or bloodshed. We trust the Government will support its officers who have such strenuous work and such heavy responsibilities at the particular period of the year and not be beguiled by Mr. Koor into any modification of the regulations.

MRS. PANKHURST TO TELL. MRS. PANKHURST considers her admission into America a serious blow to the British Liberal Government, which, according to the Suffragettes' leader, fear revelations of their treatment of the militants. Further, she told an interviewer that she would now "tell everything." Quite apart from this latest instance of the farcical eccentricity of the New York Immigration Board, this pompous declaration of Mrs. Pankhurst is distinctly amusing. What revelations she can make to America, or, for that matter, to the rest of the world, which will be feared by the Government at Home it would be interesting to know, unless it is the story of the clemency and unjustifiably weak policy of dealing with women savages who have spread ruin and destruction in some of England's best spots. Even in America, the land where abnormal people are by no means scarce, her so-called revelations will fall flat. This tittletattle of "telling" is childish in the extreme, and the pity of it is that the women's cause should suffer by such a caricature of championship.

M. Chikott, one of the Chief Engineers in Russian Turkistan, is now on a visit to India with a view to seeing irrigation work in the Punjab. Russia is undertaking large canal projects in her Central Asian territories.

Revised draft rules made by the Commissioner of Police for the better regulation of theatres and other places of public amusement in the City of Bombay, have been issued. They have been made in the interests of public safety and good conduct.

Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, will visit the works on the Sara Bridge Project next week.

## GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### INTERNATIONAL POPULATION STATISTICS.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.

Not only does the "Statistical Yearbook for the German Empire for 1913" contain a number of interesting figures dealing with Germany, but it also supplies us with a mass of important international facts and comparisons. Of special interest are the figures dealing with the inhabitants of the various countries in question, with the increase of population, death-rate and its causes emigration, etc.

When we contemplate the percentage of the birthrate, we see that Russia heads the list of all countries in the world. The actual annual birth-rate for this country amounts to 50 per thousand. The nearest approach to this figure will be found in the statistics dealing with some of the Latin-American countries: here we see that the Argentine Republic can boast of a birth-rate of 44.3 and Costarica of 42.5 per thousand. In the older civilised lands, the birth-rate has been showing a steady falling off for some time past. In Germany, for instance, where it used to amount to 40 or even more, it has sunk to thirty per thousand; in Great Britain, it has fallen as low as 25, whereas France enjoys the doubtful privilege of coming at the very end of the list of great countries with a birth-rate of 18.7 per thousand.

Nor does France in any way atone for this loss by a particularly low death rate. On the countrary, she possesses a higher death-rate than many other countries. During the year 1911, the mortality in France amounted to nearly 20 per thousand, whereas, in the same year, it reached 15 in Great Britain, 14 in the Scandinavian countries; 13 in Cape Colony, and sank as low as 10·7 in the Australian Commonwealth. The German death-rate is a medium one, amounting to 17·3 per thousand, and is greatly exceeded by that of Austria-Hungary, which is 23 per thousand, and especially by that of Russia, which amounts to nearly 30 per thousand. Japan too, has a less favourable death-rate than Germany, the actual figures being 22 per thousand.

On the other hand, despite all efforts of a humanitarian and hygienic nature that have been made of late years in Germany, infant mortality still remains very high, more especially in the case of infants of less than one year old. In the year 1911, of each hundred infants born in Germany, 19·2, died nearly one fifth; Hungary with an infant mortality of 20·7, and, above all, Russia with a death-rate of 27·2 per hundred, reveal a still worse state of affairs, whereas Italy with 14, France with 14·3, England with 13, Japan with 16.6, and, above all, the Australian Commonwealth with only 6.8 cases of infant mortality per hundred, are far more advanced in this respect than Germany. It is obvious that no stone will be left unturned in Germany to find the necessary ways and means for reducing the present high percentage of mortality among infants of a tender age, but, nevertheless, it is doubtful whether the latter country will ever be able to vie successfully in this direction with the other countries mentioned. The inclement climate causes too many cases of diseases of the respiratory organs, and these, in the case of very young children, too frequently end fatally.

On the other hand, the figures published regarding the adult death-rate, especially arising from such contagious diseases as can be more or less avoided by careful hygienic measures, are of a far more satisfactory nature. Smallpox and kindred ailments are, at the present day, seldom heard of in Germany. Typhus claims four victims in every one hundred thousand of the population, whereas of the same number, 3 die in Ireland, nearly 14 in France, 23 in Russia and 37 in Spain. The latter complaint is especially one of those diseases which can be fought against by hygienic precautions of all kinds, of which an uncontaminated water supply plays the principal role. In Germany, measles claims 17.5 victims in one hundred thousand, in England 23, in France 21.5, in Austria 35.6 and in Russia 69.7. In spite of the inclement climate of the latter country the splendid constitutions of its inhabitants would protect them against such a high rate of mortality arising out of diseases of this class, were it not for the fact that in everything appertaining to hygiene and cleanliness, it still lags decades behind all the rest of the civilised world. Owing to the above mentioned high death-rate, Russia, despite its high birth-rate fails to show the increase of population that would otherwise ensue. Nevertheless with regard to the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate, it can still show an increase of 17 per thousand, which suffices to place it at the head of all other European countries. Even if we make a comparison between the figures dealing with the increase of population in Russia and those available for all other countries, we see that this rate of increase is only surpassed by one or two of the South American States, such as the Argentine Republic, with an increase of 17·5 and Uruguay with 18·3 per thousand. When compared with these countries, Germany comes far behind with an excess of births of 11·3 per thousand of the population; nevertheless, it still surpasses Italy with 10.1, England with 9.8, Austria-Hungary with 9.7, as well as most of the different States in the North American Union. The figures published for the year 1911 show that France is in the unhappy position to be able to claim the unique distinction of being the only country in which statistics reveal not an excess of births over deaths, but a deficit. During the year in question, the population of the latter country decreased to the extent of 38 thousand, whereas that of Germany increased by 740 thousand, so that the figures for the year in question reveal a difference of nearly 800 thousand in favour of Germany.

### THE LEGAL REGULATION OF AERIAL TRAFFIC.

Just as the introduction of the railway necessitated the working out of a new branch of legislation, the progress of aerial navigation will shortly demand the legal settlement of a number of problems that it has brought into being. The first attempt in this direction was made at the conference held in Paris in 1910. But, unfortunately, no definite results were achieved. In consequence of the landing of a Zepplin air-ship in Luneville, an agreement was entered on between France and Germany, which, for these two lands at least, has had the force of law since August 15th of this year. In order to facilitate the drawing up of international agreements dealing with this matter, a "Comite juridique international de l'aviation" was formed in May 1911 in Paris, which is to occupy itself with codifying the necessary international regulations concerning aerial navigation. Thirteen different countries are represented on this committee by men of science and practical aeronauts. The second Congress met last year in Geneva. The third, which is to deal specially with the civil law as applied to aeronauts, is to sit in Frankfort on-the-Main on September 25th. In conjunction with the German-French agreement already in existence, the laws being drawn up by the Committee leave it open to individual countries to make special legislative enactments for their own security, and for the safety of life and property. The German Government has just notified the public with regard to certain districts over which aerial navigation is not allowed to pass. These regulations are equally valid for German or foreign airships and aeroplanes so that all parts of Germany not included in this special list are free to aeronauts, irrespective of their nationality. Eight different spots on the frontiers and coasts are enumerated, and these are not to be flown over within a distance of from thirty to one hundred and twenty kilometers. Furthermore, there are eleven fortresses within this radius for which the forbiden area only amounts to ten km., and only increases in the East, in the neighbourhood of Posen and Breslau, to 50 km. The German Government is causing a complete set of legal regulations to be worked out, which will be submitted to the Reichstag in the course of this year. All this points to a very rapid progress being made in the legal regulations concerning aerial navigation.

### INCOME AND FORTUNE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

Dr. Carl Helfferich, the Director of the Deutsche Bank, who was formerly attached to the German Foreign Office, has recently been conducting an examination into the exact financial position of the German people. He has based his investigations, in the first place, on the results of the income tax, which, for many years past, have been made public with regard to the largest of the German States, Prussia. According to these statistics, the income of Prussia, which numbers over 40 millions inhabitants, amounts, in round numbers to 24 milliards of marks, or about 600 marks per head of the population. Assuming conditions to be approximately the same throughout the rest of the German Empire, the private income of its 66 millions of inhabitants should amount to between 39 and 40 milliards of marks. To this sum must be added those incomes accruing to the different States and Corporations which are subject to no taxation, which must amount to another milliard of marks: consequently, the total income of Germany must reach more than 40 milliards of marks. In order to appreciate these figures at their correct value we must compare them with the national income of France and Great Britain. But as reliable figures for these countries are only available for a period dating rather far back, we must suppose them to have increased in the same ratio as has the income of Germany during a like period. According to the tables prepared by the French political-economist Leroy-Beaulieu, the national income of France amounted to 20 milliards of marks at a time when that of Germany amounted to 35 milliards of marks; as, however, without a doubt, the average national income of Germany has increased considerably more rapidly than that of France, the latter country must now have sunk far behind Germany. According to computations made by Chiozza Money, Great Britain had a national income of 35 milliards of marks at the same period, so that the income of the two countries was the same.

It is far more difficult to estimate the capital of a country. If we reckon all the available assets belonging to the State and the towns after deducting their respective liabilities, we have an approximate total capital of from 290 to 320 milliards of marks in Germany. This gives us an average fortune of from 4500 to 4900 marks per head of the population in accordance with statistics prepared by Edmund Thery in 1908 for France, the latter country had a total capital of 232½ milliards of marks. From this it will be seen that although the national capital of the French people is considerably less than that of Germany, the average capital of the French citizen is larger than that of the average German, in the case of France this average capital amounts to 5 24 marks. The same holds good for Great Britain, where the total capital is estimated at between 230 and 260 million marks, giving an average capital of 5100 to 5800 marks per head of the population. The excess of national capital and national income thus owned by Germany over France and Great Britain is, naturally, to be attributed, in the first place, to its larger population. Nevertheless, Germany may now be safely described as a rich country, and, as the last few years record an average annual increase of national capital of from 9½ to 10 milliards of marks, this steadily increasing monetary money power of the German Empire may be regarded as a factor not surpassed in any other country of Europe.

L. ASCH.

## INDIAN MILITARY RECORD.

We are glad to welcome [illegible]

# PORTUGUESE PLOT FAILS.

## ABORTIVE ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION.

### DESULTORY FIGHTING.

### RUMOURED UNREST IN ARMY AND NAVY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Reports of a serious outbreak in Portugal reached Madrid to-day.

A censored Lisbon message this afternoon says a Monarchist revolution was to have broken out to-day, but only a few groups appeared on the streets, one being composed of policemen. The leaders of the movement have disappeared from their homes.

Censored telegrams, received in London subsequently, show that some fighting occurred in connection with the rising in Lisbon to-day. Crowds attacked the police-stations and posts of the Republican Guards. Many of the attackers were arrested. The others fled.

The authorities raided a meeting in the embroidery factory near the prison of Limoeiro. All were arrested after a struggle.

It is assumed that a conspiracy was being formed to liberate the prisoners. The Government announces that it knows all the designs of the conspirators and has the situation in hand.

LATER.

Complete tranquillity has been restored. The railway to Oporto, which was temporarily interrupted, has been repaired.—Reuter.

EVIDENCE OF WIDESPREAD ORGANISATION.

LISBON, Oct. 22.

The Government has sent a circular to the Legations announcing the complete failure of the attempted rising and stating that the whole country is now tranquil.

It declares that no one connected with the Army and Navy took part in any act of sedition. Arrests up to the present, which number one hundred, include, however, besides six police, a number of naval officers and petty-officers most of whom were captured in the naval barracks; also several people of social standing.

The newspapers state that the movement was directed by two committees, one civil and the other military. The signal was to be given by the murder of certain ministers and officials, whereupon three columns, organised in the suburbs of Lisbon, were to enter into action. Simultaneously, risings were to occur in Oporto, Braga, Evora and Vianna.

Certain telegraphs and one railway were actually cut, but the damage was promptly repaired. Armed bands appeared at Montalegre, Barca, Alba, Figueira, Castelrodigro and Penamacor.

The Governor of Oporto, in a proclamation announcing the crushing of the insurrection, says the movement has great ramifications in the whole country.

MADRID, Oct. 22.

It is officially announced that the governors of the Spanish provinces of Orense and Pontevedra, adjacent to Portugal have been relieved of their functions.—Reuter

UNREST ALLEGED IN ARMY AND NAVY.

VIGO, Oct. 22.

Travellers arriving from Portugal say that a portion of the Army and Navy are supporting the movement towards an insurrection and that some artillerymen revolted and killed their captain.—Reuter.

PLOT AGAINST PREMIER.

An official note by the Lisbon police in mail week announced that the Syndicalist Jayme Augusto had been arrested on suspicion of intending to assassinate Dr. Affonso Costa, the Premier. He confessed that the outrage was decided on in the civil prison between him and another Syndicalist, also in prison, who was in touch with other imprisoned Anarchists. They agreed that the assassination should be effected by means of a bullet or dynamite, and eleven bombs were made for that purpose and were seized by the police. The affair is connected with the recent explosion in the shop of a chemist in the Largo Calhariz.

According to another account, the plans were made by a Syndicalist group in one of the Lisbon squares, and five men chosen to carry them out were sent to Cintra. It was arranged that at nightfall the conspirators, who would be concealed in the grounds of the Premier's residence, should throw a bomb at his house. In the excitement which would follow, Dr. Costa, the criminals supposed, would appear at one of the windows, when he was at once to be shot down. The news of Premier's death was to be the signal for a general revolt. A basket containing explosives was found in the Estrelle quarter of Lisbon, while a motor-car abandoned in the Alcantara quarter was also seized.

## EX-KING MANUEL.

MUNICH, Oct. 21.

[illegible] and his wife have [illegible]. Reuter.

[illegible]ON.

[illegible]

# CIVILIANS' TASK.

## LORD CREWE'S ADVICE.

### GREATER DIFFICULTIES THAN IN THE PAST.

LONDON, Oct. 21

Lord Crewe, supported by members of the Council of India and some India Office officials, informally entertained at the India Office on Monday 75 officers newly appointed to Government services in India, on the eve of their departure

Wishing them *bon voyage* on behalf of the Government, Lord Crewe briefly addressed them on the duties and responsibilites of their Indian career. He hoped that he himself and his successors would repeat such re-unions.

After mentioning the smallness of the services relatively to the size of the country, Lord Crewe said he had recently been studying the careers of a number of men of the highest position in the Indian Civil Service in the past, and he had been impressed throughout with the exceedingly large number of those of whom it was specifically recorded that they were remarkable for the close touch which they got into with the Indian races, and the manner in which they developed the sympathy of those among whom they were serving. The test imposed on those going out to India now was harder in this respect than in generations past.

"Your predecessors" he continued "had generally to administer in a backward civilisation among those not fully educated in the general European sense. A great many of you have to deal with those on an equal plane with yourselves, both in intellect and in acquired knowledge That is why I say that in some respects the task of the Indian civil servant tends to become an increasingly harder one.

"The result has fully vindicated the changes in the Legislative Councils of 1909, but it must be remembered, from your point of view, that one effect has been to increase not merely the discussions in the Councils, but in the Press and elsewhere and even in society. It has increased the amount of criticism levelled in India at the Government and its agents. I do not mean to say that the Government of India is likely to be subjected, or can be subjected, to the kind of criticism frequently levelled against His Majesty's Government both corporately and individually. It is quite evident that in a country governed like India that kind of criticism could not possibly be tolerated.

DRAWING THE LINE.

"It is no easy matter in India to draw a precise line between what is inadmissible and what, however little one may like it, ought not to be suppressed, but that line has to be drawn and we, all of us, in whatever position we are, in India or in the India Office, must be determined not to resent excessively the criticism which is levelled at us for the work we are conscientiously doing. Now you have to uphold the name and character of Britain."

Finally Lord Crewe advised all, who were entering the Indian Services to cultivate some taste or hobby outside their official work. There were a vast number of such tastes, ethnological and numerical, some connected with archæological [illegible], natural history, the study of dialects, which knew and finally sport; for those who knew the Indian history would recall the amazing power Outram derived from his prowess in the jungle. Although these things were outside ordinary duty they had the advantage of enabling men in India to learn something of the inner life of the people in a way which they could hardly learn in the ordinary course of official work.—Reuter.

## THE BY-ELECTIONS.

### READING TO BE FOUGHT ON HOME RULE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Viscount Lascelles has been adopted Unionist candidate for Keighley. The Women Liberals have passed a resolution to support Mr. Buckmaster, who is a Suffragist.

The Reading Socialists have adopted as candidate Mr Butler, London organiser of the Socialist Party.

Speaking at Reading, Mr. Gooch said he was a whole-hearted defender of the Government's past achievements and present measures.

The Unionist papers emphasise the fact that there is much dissatisfaction in Reading over the Insurance and Shops Acts, but Captain Wilson will rely chiefly on the opposition of Ulster to Home rule.

Speaking at Bristol, Mr. Hobhouse was confident that Home Rule would be settled by the accord of the two Parties.—Reuter.

[Viscount Lascelles is the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood. He has been a 2nd Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards and an honorary attache at Rome. From 1907 until recently he was an A.D.C. to the Governor-General in Canada.]

## RECRUITING IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Austrian Government has introduced a Bill regulating emigration and forbidding it when it affects recruiting.—Reuter.

## PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN, Oct. 22.

Two thousand Indians in the collieries of Northern Natal have struck in connection with the passive resistance movement, but a number of Indians at Newcastle (Natal) have resumed work.—Reuter.

## M. DAUCOURT'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

[illegible] aviator, M. Daucourt, descended [illegible] in a gale.—Reuter.

# NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF NAMED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The *Times* states that General Sir Beauchamp Duff will be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

[General Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., is Secretary to the Military Department of the India Office. He was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1874, and being transferred later to the India Staff Corps has with the important exception of the South African war done his service practically entirely in India. He has commanded the Allahabad District, has been Adjutant General in India, and left this country in 1909 after having been for three years Chief of the Staff in India.]

## ZEPPELIN VICTIMS.

### KAISER AND HIS FAMILY ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.

The Emperor and Empress, their six sons, also the Imperial Chancellor, Count Zeppelin, and hosts of naval and military officers and prominent civilians attended the funeral of the victims of the recent airship disaster.—Reuter.

EMPEROR SALUTES THE COFFINS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The funeral service was held in the Protestant Garrison Church, before the altar of which, draped with naval flags, were twenty-three coffins hidden under a mound of wreaths. The Protestant and Catholic Garrison chaplains delivered short addresses.

The Emperor saluted the coffins as he passed out of the Church to the cemetery.—Reuter.

## PRISON FOR DRIVER

### SEQUEL TO AISGILL RAILWAY SMASH.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The driver has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The driver of the second train in the Scottish express railway disaster in September has been tried and found guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was deferred.—Reuter.

## NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

### SIR RUFUS ISAACS SWORN IN.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

In the Law Courts to-day Sir Rufus Isaacs was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice. There was a large attendance of prominent people, including the Lord Chancellor and all the judges.

Lord Haldane, speaking in terms of warm appreciation of Sir Rufus Isaacs, said he had the fullest grasp of his profession. He was a man of the highest honour and the highest desire to pursue the truth. Lord Haldane concluded by paying a tribute to Viscount Alverstone, and said he hoped still to see him in the supreme tribunals of the Empire.

Sir John Simon said the Bar concurred to the full with Lord Haldane's sentiments.—Reuter.

## FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO.

### PROTECTION DEMANDED BY UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The Government has made representations to President Huerta demanding the protection of the foreigners in Torreon.—Reuter.

## FORCE FOR SOUTHERN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Oct. 22.

An American, officer Colonel Merrill, has been appointed to organise a force of a thousand gendarmes at Shiraz for the Governor-General of Fars. They will co-operate with the Swedish gendarmery.—Reuter

## GIFT TO MADRAS ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The London School of Economics has presented to the Madras Economic Association a collection of 4,000 volumes of valuable economic and statistical works.—Reuter.

## MRS. PANKHURST TO TELL EVERYTHING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Mrs. Pankhurst, interviewed said her admission to America was a serious blow to the British Liberal Government, who feared revelations of their treatment of the Suffragettes. She would now tell everything. She had gained a great victory and a good advertisement.—Reuter.

## FATAL FLYING CRAZE.

### AIRMAN KILLED IN IMITATING PEGOUD.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A French military aviator, named [illegible]strochie, was killed at Epinal to-day [illegible] imitating the flights of M. [illegible]—Reuter.

Pegoud.

# FINANCIAL CRISIS IN BOMBAY:

## "BULLS" APPEAL FOR FIXED RATE.

### BUSINESS AT AN ENTIRE STANDSTILL.

### POSITION IN KARACHI.

### ANOTHER FAILURE: MARKET PARALYSED.

The share bazaar was closed yesterday, no business having been done either on Monday or Tuesday, owing to the panic amongst the brokers, who expect that most of the bulls will be unable on settling day to meet their accounts. The market was closed yesterday for two reasons: firstly to settle the October *sodas*, which many have not yet done, and secondly the brokers, not knowing how they are situated, are desirous to wait until the directors of the Native Brokers' Association announce what measures should be adopted to find a solution out of the present difficulties.

The bulls, who are cornered, ask for a rate to be fixed at which all payments may be made on settling day. To this the bears object on the ground that an official fixing of the rate for settlement would mean that all the transactions would be given the appearance of purely speculative business. Another point urged by them is that for many months they have made payments and the bulls have received their money. Now when the bears after patiently paying up all losses get an opportunity to make good a compromise, which certainly goes against their interests, is suggested.

A PRECEDENT.

The bulls reply that on the last occasion, only three years ago, when the bears were cornered, the price of Petits was fixed for the purposes of the settlement, and there is no reason why the same course should not be adopted on the present occasion.

The directors, however, have declined to fix any prices for settlement and a suggestion has been thrown out that the parties should decide between themselves and by mutual consent agree to offer and accept respectively certain prices for the shares they have dealt in.

The brokers concerned can very nearly guess the names of those likely to fail on *Vayada* Day, and arrangements are being made among parties to offer and accept 4 annas to 8 annas in the rupee.

Mr. Jehangir Beheramji's debt is estimated at twenty-five lakhs of rupees and most of the brokers responsible for the transactions are being called on to find money to pay this sum in the market. The capacity of several of these is known and hence the anxiety.

MR. DALAL'S FAILURE.

In the affidavit of Mr. Purali Mooraj, one of the creditors of Mr. Jehangir Bheramji Dalal, on whose application the latter was adjudicated insolvent, it was stated that Mr. Dalal was indebted to the petitioner to the extent of Rs. 2,500 advanced to him on a promissory note. He had repeatedly pressed Mr. Dalal to repay this loan, and had been put off on various pretexts. It had now come to the knowledge of the petitioner that Mr. Dalal had speculated largely in shares, and when the Credit Bank of Bombay failed, the Dalal rumours in the market that Mr. Dalal would stop payment as he was the owner of a very large number of shares in the companies in whose shares Mr. Jaffer Joosub, the late manager of the Credit Bank, had speculated. Mr. Purali Mooraj further alleged that having heard that Mr. Dalal had suspended payment, and was unable to pay the debts due by him to the various banks, he went to Mr. Dalal's bungalow, at the Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, on Sunday, October 19, and saw Mr. Dalal. The petitioner demanded his money, and threatened to have Mr. Dalal adjudicated an insolvent if payment were not made. Mr. Dalal then told him that he could do his worst.

Mr. Dalal, it was added, lived in a well-furnished house, and kept motor-cars, carriages, and horses.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of Wednesday Oct. 22, we stated that anticipations of a crash had been to some extent realised in the failure of a leading broker, Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Dalal of the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons. We understand that Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Dalal not only is, not now, but that he never has been, either a member of, or in any way connected with, the well-known firm of Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons, stock and share brokers. We desire, therefore, to correct our previous statement and to express our regret to the members of the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons for having connected the name of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Dalal with their firm.

SERIOUS POSITION IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

Another big merchant of Karachi, Khemchand Chanchaldas has failed. The piece-goods market is paralysed and other trades are inanimate.

Messrs Jaswantrai and Co., Karachi have filed a criminal case in the City Magistrate's Court, under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code for cheating against Seth Haridas Assanand, pearl and iron merchant and commission agent, who suspended payment on Oct. 8th. The hearing has been fixed for Nov. 4th. The accused is on bail.

## PEOPLE'S BANK.

### MOTION TO STAY LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

It is understood that Mr. Bevan Pitman, the Government Advocate, has been engaged by the Directors of the People's Bank to oppose the application for liquidation filed in the court of the District Judge yesterday.

LATER.

An application was presented to-day before the District Judge of Lahore by Dewan Petoan, barrister, on behalf of the Directors of the People's Bank praying for a stay of liquidation proceedings for one week on the ground that the committee of investigation and the auditors appointed by them were to submit their reports on October 26 and shareholders would require time thereafter to consider the adjustments proposed.

A similar application was presented by Obedullah, pleader, on behalf of some shareholders and depositors of the Bank.

The Judge said he would consider both applications to-morrow, but, meantime, he could not stay the publication of the notices to be issued for Nov. 14.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT.

In reply to numerous requests from shareholders that the investigating committee's report and auditors' statement be issued in time to allow careful consideration before the meeting of creditors and shareholders, which it is proposed, to be held on Oct. 26, the *Tribune* publishes the following statement from the directors of the People's Bank;—"The matter is in the hands of the committee, which is going into the accounts carefully and members are holding sittings almost daily for the last eight or ten days. They called for a number of statements, preparation of which naturally took considerable time. They had to discuss the affairs of other concerns to which the bank has advanced money, with their directors. The report of the sub-committee appointed by the General Investigating Committee is expected in a couple of days or so and it will take two or three days to adopt it. Possibly the committee will have to adjourn the meeting for one week more; in the meantime the committee is thinking of publishing the report of the auditors Messrs. Ram and Sons, with the reply to the points raised therein. Messrs. Ferguson and Company have been auditing the bank's accounts since Monday."

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The hearing of the opposition to the winding-up of the People's Bank, will commence on November 14 and not on October 23 as previously stated. The latter date has been arranged so as to enable the head of Messrs. Nieson King and Simpson, to declare their willingness to act as liquidator and take over the charge of the bank ad interim.

THE AMRITSAR BANK.

The "Tribune" announces that the report of the Amritsar Bank Investigating committee is nearly ready and the committee hope to bring it out in Urdu, Hindi and English by October 26. It will be distributed broadcast.

## VICEROY'S TOUR.

### SMALL BAG AFTER GROUSE SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIKANIR, Oct. 22.

H. E. the Viceroy and party left Lalgarh, Bikanir, by motor yesterday at 8-30 a. m. to shoot sand grouse at Kodambesar Tozro, and Madh Bund. Owing, however, to thunderstorms which occurred the day before yesterday throughout the various parts of Bikanir and to the generally unsettled state of the weather, a small bag was obtained, only a few coveys of grouse coming to drink at the tanks. After the shoot the parties motored to Gujner, where the Viceroy will remain for two days.

Her Excellency, who also motored out from Bikanir, arrived at Gujner for lunch. After tea, His Excellency, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, Colonel Windham, Sir James Du Boulay, and Mr. Wood, shot duck on the tank near the house, securing 36 birds. The Viceroy also shot a chinkara before dinner.

In the evening the gardens and grounds were beautifully lighted with Japanese lanterns.

## HOLIDAY FOR MR. CHURCHILL.

### GERMAN REPLY TO HIS NAVAL OFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent cables:—"Count Reventlow, writing in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, suggests that a year's holiday from Churchillian oratory would be the best means of improving Anglo-German relations."

The *Berliner Post* says:—"Reservations about the Canadian and Mediterranean ships savour of the generosity of the burglar who places his revolver in the left pocket and takes another from the right.

The *Vossiche Zeitung* says:—"It was Churchill, the party politician, who made the offer: Churchill, the Minister of Marine, could have told his alter ego that its consideration was impossible."

## THE KANDAHAR AFFAIR.

### A NEW EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states:—A new complexion is sought to be put at Kabul upon the cause which led to the Durani outbreak at Kandahar.

It may be remembered that the Duranis were infuriated by the demand of the Governor that they should send a number of their handsomest women and girls to Kabul, and their protest took the brutally practical form of killing the Kazi and Mufti.

A plausible explanation is now put forward that the orders of the Kabul Durbar were merely that dancing girls should be sent from Kandahar on the occasion of the marriage of Ain Ul Daulat, one of the sons of the Amir. The Governor of Kandahar is said to have misinterpreted the farman and he has been summoned to Kabul to explain his mistake.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

# LIEUT.-GOVERNOR INJURED.

## ACCIDENT TO SIR M. O'DWYER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer met with an accident at Kasuli on Monday last, falling from his pony and injuring his elbow. His Honour, who is motoring from Simla to Lahore, had broken his journey at Kasuli, and while there rode out on a pony to visit the Military Asylum at Sanawar. It was while he was dismounting from the pony on his return that the accident happened.

His Honor is expected to arrive at Lahore early on Thursday morning when the precise nature of his injury will be investigated by the aid of the X-rays. His arrival will be strictly private.

## PANAMA CANAL OPENING.

### BRITAIN TO BE REPRESENTED BY NAVAL SQUADRON.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

At the Trafalgar Day banquet given by the Navy League in London, last night, Dr. Page, the United States Ambassador, announced that Great Britain had accepted the invitation of the United States to be represented by a naval squadron at the opening of the Panama Canal.—Reuter.

## DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

### SIR CURRIMBHOY'S ADVICE TO MAHOMEDANS.

A largely attended meeting of Mahomedan citizens of Bombay was held last evening in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall to express their gratification at the settlement of the Cawnpore mosque question and thankfulness to H. E. the Viceroy for his generous and statesmantike act. Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani was voted to the chair. The proceedings were in Urdu.

The Chairman, after explaining the objects of the meeting, proposed the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay expresses its grateful thanks to H. the Viceroy of India for his generous, broad-minded, sympathetic, and statesmanlike policy in connection with the Cawnpore mosque question and for winning the hearts of His Majesty's Mahomedan subjects by his political sagacity and foresight in reconciling them without losing British prestige."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in seconding the resolution, said he could find no words adequately to express the feeling of thankfulness in his heart. He said they were there to show the gratitude of the Mahomedans of Bombay to H. E. the Viceroy for his wise and kindly intervention and though they would do that in a formal resolution they should best do it by deeds and not by words alone. His Excellency asked them in a speech, which would always be memorable, to unite together in loyalty to the Sovereign and in loyal co-operation with constituted authority for the maintenance of law and order and for the peace, happiness, and prosperity, of the country. They could show their desire to carry out that wish by words uttered that day, but it must be by their future acts that the genuine nature of their declaration would be judged.

The speaker expressed his admiration of the conspicuous talents of the Viceroy and his gratitude for the clemency, statesmanship, and paternal solicitude shown by His Excellency towards the different communities. He did not wish to speak of the events that led to the bloodshed at Cawnpore, but he hoped that they might be buried in oblivion. It was their duty in future to strive for the good Government of India and to see to it that the good name of the Mahomedans of India did not suffer in any way. If they did that they would be observing the spirit as well as the letter of the Viceroy's wish.

Mr A. K. Dehlavi, barrister, proposed, and Mr. Habib-ur-Rehman, seconded, a resolution authorising the officers of the Anjuman-i-Islam to forward the above resolution to H. E the Viceroy through the proper channel.

The meeting then terminated after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## NOT A BRITISH SUBJECT.

### ACCUSED'S APPEAL FAILS IN KOTTAYAM CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 22.

In the case in which Swynny, the first accused in the Buckingham Stephens murder case, was charged with having escaped from lawful custody on July 21, which was brought up before the Stationary Second Class Magistrate of Kottayam, an appeal made by the accused to be tried as a European British subject was rejected.

The case stands adjourned until November 3, for the defence evidence.

## HAUL FOR DACOITS.

### INDIAN HOUSE HOLD ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Dacoits recently entered the house of a wealthy Indian lady, named Kansalya Acharjan, at Sodi, in the Burdwan district, and after assaulting the inmates secured cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000. They all escaped.

## SEARCH FOR POET'S BIRTHPLACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Dr. Satish Chunder Vidyabhushan, Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, has left for Malwa with a view to locate the birth-place of Kalidas, the greatancient poet.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

CONVERSION OF A PARSI LADY.

The Parsi papers have been moved to exceeding wrath over the baptism of a Parsi lady, who was residing at the University Settlement in Grant-Road. Being a woman of mature age,—she is said to be near forty,—it cannot be supposed that the missionaries had taken an unfair advantage of youth and inexperience. But it has been alleged that they have prevailed over her infirmities as a person of a feeble mind and a neurotic constitution. This description of the convert may or may not be perfectly accurate. But if such persons are willing to accept Christianity, these defect cannot stand as a bar to their conversion. More serious allegations have been made against Miss Dobson, the head of the University Settlement, namely, that she had failed to give every facility to the parents and friends of the woman to meet her, that she was baptised with indecent haste, two days earlier than the date fixed for the ceremony, lest she might yield to the persuasions of her kindred and go back to her home, that she was finally spirited away, and no information was vouchsafed as to her destination. It has been regarded by Zorostrian publicists as a case of soul-snatching for which the missionaries are subjected to a great deal of indignant criticism. The explanation since offered by Miss Dobson as well as the convert puts a rather different complexion on these allegations. The lady takes upon herself the entire responsibility for her early baptism and her withdrawal from Bombay to escape the persistent importunities of her relatives. The Parsi Community, as a whole, has not been deeply agitated by the incident, and the better class takes a philosophical view of it, observing that, if any one has suffered a loss, it is not the Parsis, but the woman herself.

PARSI ATTITUDE TOWARDS CONVERTS.

In the early days of proselytization, if a Parsi accepted Christianity, the whole community went into mourning, and if the convert wished to escape unhurt, he had to be guarded very carefully by his patrons. There was in the old days, a paid agent of the Parsis, who kept a close watch over mission establishments, and, if he observed any Parsi youths frequenting them, he gave a timely warning to their parents. Since his demise, the Parsis have not cared to employ any other detective agency; and for many years they regarded with equanimity, mingled with amusement, an elderly Parsi who was preaching every evening for years from the steps of the fountain at the Robert Money School. The most notable feature of his discourse was his stentorian voice, and he made up for reason by his boundless enthusiasm. If I were a Parsi, I should not be upset by a solitary conversion. We hear sometimes of a Parsi turning Mahomedan. A Parsi has been actually admitted to the Jain religion, and has been freely consorting with Jains who are rather proud of him. I don't think the Parsis have made themselves miserable over such defections. They are a progressive and enlightened race. But they cling to the faith of their fathers, be they orthodox or heterodox, reformers or reactionaries, with deep attachment. The sentiment that they had left their father-land for their religion lives in their blood and bone, and therefore, there is absolutely no danger of their going over in any numbers to Christianity or any other faith. But Parsi writers chiefly dwell upon the presents ance as a warning to parents against sending their children to mission schools where their ancestral faith is said to be in danger of being artfully undermined.

THE MYSTERIOUS AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

I dare say there are missionaries who honestly believe that salvation is only to be found in Christianity. There are, again, missionaries, who put forth all their arts and arms, who put their whole power to proselytize, their utmost endeavour to [illegible] a better class, especially persons of [illegible] way of their business, and because many pious folk in England and America feel really happy that so many heathen souls had been saved; and their contributions help to swell the funds which support the numerous missions throughout India. Attached as I am to my own religion, my sentiments have no trace of bigotry in them and I rather feel inclined to agree with Pierre Loti, who writing about the god of the Brahmans in his book on India says.

"This god is but another form of the God we adore. For there are no false gods, and the wisdom of sages who profess that theirs is the true god and that they alone know his name, is but childish folly. For the rest, the conception of God, seated amidst the unmeasurable and inaccessible, be he one or many, be he named Brahma, Jehova or Allah, so far exceeds our comprehension that a little less or greater error can hardly matter in our ideas of him."

These ideas will come as a shock to the pious and religious. They will be condemned as cold and cynical, and even blasphemous. Whatever they are, they correspond with the general trend of my own opinions. Religion, whatever it is, and adoration, be it practised under any name or form, resolves itself ultimately into righteousness and good conduct. A good man is a good man, beloved of God, be he Hindu or Christian, Parsi or Moslem.

AN ABSURD ARGUMENT.

People with a strong religious bias are, however, troubled sometimes by doubts, as the Parsi woman says that she was, in her letter to Dastur Dorab, one of the high priests of her community, informing him of her change of faith. She was dissatisfied, she says, with the Zoroastrian religion "owing to its outward forms and ceremonies." If a religion is sound in its spirit and essence, and in the fundamental truths which it inculcates, the outward forms and ceremonies, some of which may be only traditional or [illegible]

tious, having no connection whatever with the religion, as propounded by its prophet, need not concern the true believer in the least. Many Parsis have discarded them; but they are not, therefore, less true Zoroastrians. Nay, it is the business of the reformers in the community to purge the religion of pernicious or superstitious rites and observances which are opposed to the letter and spirit of their religion. But according to this simple-minded neophyte, these persons are not real Zoroastrians and cannot be accepted by their prophet, as such, and she sends them a kindly message to embrace Christianity. If this argument were to hold good, large numbers of people following their own faith, but not conforming to all its outward forms, must abjure it, if they do not want to be branded as hypocrites. Whether the letter was written by her of her own accord, or under the inspiration of her mentors, it matters not. But I wish, for her own sake, she had not written anything so utterly foolish and absurd. If it had never been written, there might have been room for the supposition that she had changed her religion after a comparative study of the faith which she has deserted and the faith which she has adopted.

BHATIAS AND SEA-VOYAGE.

I wish the Hindus were not so intensely religious, because their tenacious clinging to usages and traditions, which are supposed to have the sanction of religion, acts as a serious obstacle to progress, and also at times as a handicap in the pursuit of right moral conduct. Among the Hindus, the Bhatias as a class adhere most rigidly to custom and caste rules. Two of their most prominent members, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas and Mr. Gordhandas Khataw Makanji, returned last week from Europe, and they have been promptly served by the Mahajan with a notice that pending further orders, they were not to have any intercourse with their caste-fellows. There is an enlightened section even among the Bhatias, and many of them had gone to the pier to greet those men on their arrival. If these persons were to give these gentlemen their moral support, to the extent of manifesting their readiness to take all the consequences with them, it is probable that the Mahajan will not venture to inflict upon them the extreme penalty of excommunication. They had taken with them a Hindu cook, and they affirm that they had observed all the rites and usages enjoined by their religion during their stay in Europe. If the Mahajan is satisfied on this point, would they still persist declaring that crossing the waters, under any circumstance, was a sin? Such a decree would go against the authoritative pronouncement of their high pontiff who has held that sea voyage, under certain conditions, is permissible. I suppose that if these gentlemen were to present the Mahajan with a clean bill of health, no objection should be made to their intercourse with their caste. It is much to be regretted that the elders should have hastened to issue the order of suspension, instead of first asking for an explanation. I do not know what attitude the two gentlemen are going to adopt towards the tribunal. If the Mahajan is perversely rigid and uncompromising, its action might drive the progressives into a schism which will militate against the strength and solidarity of the community. The Bhatias are a trading community and very enterprising, and the removal of senseless restrictions against travelling will greatly contribute to their progress. As Mr. Narotom told the interviewer of a vernacular newspaper, unless the doors are thrown wide open for travel in western countries, the higher castes of Hindus will suffer grievously in their competition with other Indian races. There is no human motive so strong as self-interest, and this, if nothing else, ought to induce the Hindus to declare in favour of sea-voyage.

DION.

## SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

After an interval of a year and a half Sir Almroth Wright has followed up the letter which he wrote to "The Times" on Militant Hysteria with a book entitled "The Unexpurgated Case against Woman Suffrage." (Constable, 2s. 6d. net.)

In an introductory chapter he lays down certain axioms which more or less indicate the main scope of his argument. These are that the woman's suffrage movement has no real intellectual or moral sanction; that the preponderating majority of the women who claim the suffrage do not do so from motives of public interest or philanthropy; that for its intellectual prestige the movement depends entirely on the fact that it has the advocacy of a certain number of distinguished men who are influenced only by the feeling that the bestowal of the vote will soothe the ruffled feelings of quite a number of very worthy women; and that, as a broad general rule, there are only two classes of men, who have the cause of woman's suffrage really at heart—the cranks who prefer what they conceive to be moral principles above all considerations of public expediency, and the curious type of man, which he designates as the complemental male, who, interpreting the whole sex in terms of his own wife, objects to the assertion that the species woman, measured by certain intellectual and moral standards, is the inferior of the species man.

He then proceeds to examine the arguments for and against the concession of the suffrage to women, and concludes by stating what he imagines to be the suffragist's grievances. These are—the economic difficulties of the woman who seeks to earn her living by work other than unskilled manual labour: the difficult physiological conditions in which woman is placed by the excess of the female over the male population and by her diminished chances of marriage: the tedium which obsesses the life of the woman who is not forced, and cannot force herself, to work; and lastly, the fact that the suffragist conceives herself to be harshly and unfairly treated by man. The urgency of the woman's problem he admits, but says that when a way of escape stands open revolt is not morally justified. The ways of escape he indicates are emigration, descent into a humbler class in which it is possible for a woman to be self-supporting, and the forsaking of conditions in which she must remain a spinster for conditions in which she may perhaps become a mother.

Under the railway conciliation scheme worked in December 1911, there [illegible] of disputes

## DROVE KING GEORGE.

### RESULT OF RAILWAY MAN'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The trial of Thomas Marshall Wright, engine-driver, East Indian Railway, before Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge of the Chief Court, and jury has concluded in the prisoner being acquitted of the more serious charge of the indictment and found guilty on the charge under Section 337 Indian Penal Code.

In her evidence the prisoner's wife said she had got married fourteen years ago. Her married life had not been happy, owing to her husband's jealousy. On several occasions serious differences had arisen and she had left him many a time. In August last her husband was under orders of transfer from Amballa, but she refused to go with him. She stayed the night at Mrs. Healey's, a lady ticket collector, who had promised to obtain for witness a lady ticket collector's job.

The accused went there and tried to induce the witness to return, but she refused. She went with Mrs. Healey to complain to the police and on the way they met the prisoner, who abused them. She told her tongawallah to drive on. Her the husband prisoner went back to his tonga, took a rifle from it and some bullets from his pocket, loaded the rifle, and fired, aiming straight at her. She felt the wind of the bullet. She jumped out of the tonga and ran to the football ground, when the accused fired again, the bullet hitting the ground a couple of yards in front of her. Witness went to the cantonment magistrate's house, and medical assistance was summoned.

In answer to his lordship, witness stated that she had two sons.

LETTERS TO "BERTIE."

Cross-examined by Mr. Philip Morton, she said her husband had a reputation of being a steady man and a good driver. She emphatically denied the truth of of the suggestions as to her misconduct. She knew "Bertie" and admitted having written to him certain letters composed for her by a friend of hers, but she affirmed there was nothing wrong between herself and "Bertie". She still loved her husband, but he treated her badly and provoked her to run away.

Mrs. Healey corroborated the above evidence as to the actual shooting and incidents at her house.

Sukhram, who was hit in the leg, said he did not see the gun but saw the sahib (accused) about 250 paces from him.

Captain Oldum, in medical evidence, said he had never seen anybody so frightened as Mrs. Wright was after the shooting. He was of opinion that if the rifle was discharged at the tonga and struck a person at 250 yards away the tonga would be in the line of fire. It was not possible at that distance to cause a wound if the rifle was fired up in the air.

The accused, in his statement, said that the statement previously made was incorrect in some particulars. He took the rifle out of the house to frighten his wife if he met her. He has been in the East Indian Railway for the last sixteen years as a driver. He drove King George into Delhi. He drove mail trains and earned about Rs. 500 per month. He had never been in trouble with the railway authorities, and never suspended or cautioned.

POISONED HIS MIND.

Addressing the jury, the Government Advocate said it was unnecessary for them to come to a finding as to the character of the prisoner's wife. The point was what was the state of accused's mind with regard to her? It was clear that certain busy bodies and scandalmongers carried tales to him and poisoned his mind. It was proved he had knowledge of the letter to "Bertie" and that he believed on the day of occurrence she had taken rooms at the Dak Bungalow to facilitate her immoral actions. The Advocate showed, by means of a diagram, that it was impossible from a height to cause the wound to Sukhram. He said the guilt of the accused under Section 337 was too clear.

Mr. Mortan, counsel for the defence, in addressing the jury refused, to accept Captain Oldum's evidence that the wound to Sukhram was not caused by ricochet bullets. Such bullets caused all sort of wounds. The evidence showed that the distance between the accused and his wife when he fired was anything from 25 to 50 yards. Would he, a volunteer for sixteen years, miss if he had really intended to kill at 25 yards? He had forgiven her every time before. In the present case it was obvious he intended to frighten her to bring her back for the sake of their children. The jury declared, by seven to two in favour of an acquittal on the first charge, but unanimously found the accused guilty on the second charge, recommending him to the mercy of the court.

His lordship, addressing the prisoner, said he accepted the findings of the jury. Although the man had adopted a cruel and brutal way of frightening his wife in consideration of his past good conduct and confinement already undergone he would not inflict punishment of imprisonment, but impose a fine of Rs 500, or, in default, imprisonment for six weeks.

## DINNER TO MR J. E. WOOLACOTT.

On Saturday night Mr. J. E. Woolacott, who has for the last five years been a member of the editorial staff of the *Statesman*, was entertained to a dinner at the Continental Hotel, Calcutta, by the journalists of Calcutta on the occasion of his departure to Bombay, where he is to take up the editorship of the *Bombay Gazette*. Mr. J. Arthur Jones presided. Many speeches were made bearing testimony to the high esteem in which Mr. Woolacott is held by his journalistic colleagues and expressing warm appreciation of the service which he had rendered in promoting the best interests of journalism in this city. Mr. Woolacott, in his reply, expressed the hope that the bond between journalists and their determination to maintain the just rights of the Press would ultimately prove stronger than political or local jealousies. The parting gift made to Mr. Woolacott was a handsome pair of prism binocular field glasses.—*Statesman*.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will leave Simla on an autumn tour on Oct. 27. He will visit Bombay on Oct. 31 and November 1 and 2, Delhi Nov. 5 and 6, Calcutta Nov. 6, and arrive Rangoon Nov. 11.

# NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

## SHORTLY TO VISIT BOMBAY.

In only a few days the New Bandmann Opera Company will be with us again in Bombay, after an absence of about twelve months. During that time they have had the greatest success throughout India and the Far East, and have just come from Colombo and Madras' where they have attracted crowded houses. They will again appear at the Royal Opera House, on Thursday, Oct. 30, and booking for the first nine nights' performances will open at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s to-morrow.

Several of the pieces which are to be presented are new to Bombay, and in a garrison station special interest should be taken in the comedy, which will be given on the opening night, "Autumn Manœuvres." This is full of humour and provides Mr. Alfred Frith with one of the finest parts in which he has appeared in the East. The first scene depicts the Territorials in the park at Ambermere, under the eccentric Captain Withers, a grocer, who has joined the Territorials "to please grandma," who thinks that thereby he will enhance his social position among the local towns-people. Captain Withers, who marches his company on to the stage, soon shows that his knowledge of military matters is a negligible quantity, and his constant appeals to the Sergeant-Major to straighten things out create considerable laughter. In the second act we find Withers impersonating a Captain Falconer at a dinner and dance given in honour of the Twelfth Hussars. Withers is ragged, unmercifully and suddenly the dance is interrupted by the attack of the enemy on the camp. One can readily imagine the exquisite funniness of Mr. Frith in scenes such as this. He is the life and soul of the play and through his versatility it has scored one of the biggest successes in Calcutta and throughout the Orient.

Saturday night will see a revival of that ever popular and successful comedy "A Runaway Girl" from the Gaiety Theater, with the ubiquitous Frith as "Flipper" and Miss Addie Leonard as "Alice," dainty and charming Miss Violet Frampton enacting the title role. Monday and Tuesday of the following week will witness the first performances in Bombay of what is considered Franz Lehar's finest work "Gipsy Love." This musical play, or perhaps light opera would more fittingly describe it, provides very fine parts for Miss May Glenn, the new leading lady, and Mr. James Macgrath, whilst Mr. Victor Gouriet (also a newcomer) has the principal comedy part.

Wednesday night's performance will be the engaging "Count of Luxembourg" one of the most popular plays in the Bandmann repertoire. Thursday and Friday nights will see for the first time in Bombay the great American success "The Pink Lady" which has a world wide reputation for its catchy songs and dances. No waltz of recent years has gained such marked popularity as "My Beautiful Lady", whilst it is in this play that the celebrated "Gaby Glide" is danced. This created little short of a sensation when produced in London at the Palace Theatre by that well-known French artists, Gaby Deslys. It has proved a very big success as performed by the Bandmann dancers and is shorn of its most pronounced peculiarities. "The Dairymaids" will bring the week to a close. This is an entirely new production, costumes, scenery and effects all being specially sent out from England.

Patrons are particularly requested to note that the curtain will rise each evening at 9-15 sharp owing to the heavy and lengthy nature of the plays. The management will be obliged if they can be assisted by the public in starting punctually.

## TUBERCULOSIS IN BOMBAY.

### SCHEME OF OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

### AN IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

In connection with the measures taken by the Educational Department as regards the campaign against tuberculosis the following Government Resolution was issued last evening:—

The measures suggested by the Government of India in connection with the campaign against the spread of tuberculosis, with which the Educational Department is concerned, are:—

(a) the giving of definite instruction in schools in the larger towns on the dangers of tuberculosis.

(b) the establishment of special classes for tuberculous children who should be segregated from their fellows.

(c) the establishment of open-air schools for children who are not tuberculous but who are in poor condition and likely to become tuberculous.

With reference to recommendation (a) it may be observed that the lessons on tuberculosis, malaria, and microbes and the pamphlet containing a description of simple precautionary measures to be taken against tuberculosis, which were prepared by the Surgeon-General and approved in Government Resolutions No. 572, dated the 23rd March 1910, Educational Department, and No. 1332, dated the 27th February 1912, General Department, have been distributed free among all schools both in urban and in rural areas, and that a text-book on sanitation which contains the substance of the lesson on consumption approved by Government has been prescribed for use in Anglo-vernacular and primary schools. Lessons on hygiene are included in the new science curriculum for secondary schools recently sanctioned by Government, and the new science readers which are under preparation will no doubt refer to the subjects of tuberculosis and Malaria. The Governor-in-Council concurs therefore with the Director of Public Instruction in thinking that effective action is already being taken in the direction of this recommendation by the Government of India.

LANTERN LECTURES.

The Director purposes, however, that, in addition to the measures already adopted, lectures illustrated by the magic lantern, or, failing that, by diagrams and pictures, should be delivered to parents, teachers and the elder pupils by those local medical men, official or non-official, who may be able and willing to do so and by inspecting officers whilst on tour. With regard to this proposal the Surgeon-General remarks that the instruction of the public, including the parents of school children and school masters, in the prevention of tuberculosis is one of the main objects of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, and recommends the formation of a branch of the League in every district and in every large town. Steps, it appears, have already been taken by the League with this object in view. Government approve the further proposal of the Surgeon-General that the services of the medical officers who will be employed in connection with the scheme for the medical inspection of pupils in secondary schools and training institutions should be utilized for the purpose of giving medical instruction by means of lantern lectures and charts to school teachers and children at the places which they visit in the execution of their duties. As regards primary schools steps are being taken to supply each Deputy Educational Inspector with magic lanterns and slides for exhibition in such schools with a view, among other objects, to the propagation of sanitary knowledge in rural areas.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

With regard to the other two recommendations of the Government of India the Governor-in-Council, while recognising the practical difficulties pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction in the way of adopting the proposal to maintain two classes of special schools—one designed for tuberculous children and the other for children who are in danger of becoming tuberculous—is willing nevertheless to afford special assistance to any municipality which may desire to undertake the experiment of establishing schools of either class by paying three-quarters of the cost of the buildings and the same proportion of the cost of maintenance of the schools. The plans of the school buildings in such cases will have to be specially approved by the sanitary authorities and the building grant will be subject to the condition that half of it will be liable to be refunded to Government in the event of the building ceasing without sufficient cause, to be used for the special educational purpose for which it was designed and being appropriated to ordinary educational purposes. At the same time it is practically certain that only in rather exceptional conditions and in comparatively rare instances will it be possible to establish such special schools as those contemplated, and the Governor-in-Council therefore endorses the view expressed by Mr. Lory that the provision of spacious, well-ventilated and hygienic schoolhouses generally should be regarded as the most efficacious measure for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis among children. In accordance with this view the Director of Public Instruction has already been informed in Government Resolution No. 2149, dated the 25th July 1913, that Government desire that municipalities should participate with local boards in the allotment of Rs. 12½ lakhs made by the Government of India for the erection and equipment of elementary schools, which it has been decided, is to be devoted to the payment of free building and equipment grants.

With reference to the suggestion made at the end of paragraph 3 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter that arrangements should be made for imparting instruction to teachers in the symptoms of certain diseases, it may be observed that provision has already been made for delivering a course of lectures on the common diseases of children before teachers in Bombay and Poona. Government will be glad to consider proposals for extending the experiment to other centres such as Sholapur and Ahmedabad if, in the light of the experience gained, the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General are of opinion that such extension is desirable and practicable.

As regards the question, referred to in paragraph 5 of the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, of the adoption of a simpler type of school building for rural areas, which will combine cheapness, with the advantages of "open air" location, copies of the papers received from the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Ceylon with his letter No. 6135, dated the 15th April 1913, regarding the construction of open-air schools in that colony and extract paragraph 3 of the Surgeon General's letter No. B-5905, dated the 19th idem, should be forwarded to the Director. Undue value should not, of course, be attributed to experience acquired in the different climatic and social conditions of Ceylon, but in view of the immense multiplication of elementary schools which is taking place, and will continue to take place, throughout the rural areas of the Presidency and of the very great cost involved in the general provision of buildings of the ordinary substantial type hitherto regarded as necessary for such schools, Government consider it extremely important that the suitability to local conditions of a type of school building which presents such manifest advantages as does that adopted in Ceylon should be submitted to careful and thorough investigation. It might perhaps be possible, they think, to construct buildings of this simple type in such a way as to render them easily convertible subsequently into school-houses of a more complete and substantial pattern. In any case it can hardly be doubted that, in certain conditions and especially in rural areas, schools of this type, even if not ideally suitable, would represent a distinct advance on the noisy, crowded, ill-ventilated and badly lighted houses which at present frequently do duty as school houses. The Director should, therefore, be requested to arrange, after due consultation with the district officers and the officers of the Public Works Department, to institute in a few selected localities as diverse in character as possible the experiment of a simple type of open-air school. The progress of the experiment and its ascertained results should be specially noticed in his annual report.

As regards paragraph 4 of the Surgeon General's letter, Government have already issued orders to the effect that in future the plans for Government and aided educational institutions should invariably be examined by the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner from the sanitary and hygienic point of view (*vide* concluding portion of paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1467, dated the 21st May 1913).

## HORSE DEALER'S MURDERS.

### UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

At the High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tudball dismissed the appeal of Ram Lal, a horse dealer of Naini Tal, who ran amok there, killing three persons, and who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Gordon Magistrate, it will be recalled, was also attacked, but had a miraculous escape.

Mr. Alston, who appeared for Ram Lal, admitted the murders, but pleaded for a reduction of the sentence to one of transportation for life as the accused was eccentric and lost control of his temper.

The Court, in passing orders, said that there was no evidence on record which would entitle them to come to the conclusion that Ram Lal was of such an eccentric disposition that at times he did not know what he was doing. The doctor who was called by the accused said that his brain was alright but that his temper was peculiar and hasty. It seemed to their Lordships that the only conclusion on the evidence could be that Ram Lal, disappointed at criminal proceedings he had instituted being dismissed, became greatly enraged and proceeded to kill no less than three persons.

Under the circumstances they found no sufficient grounds for reducing the sentence to one of transportation for life, and dismissed the appeal, confirming the sentence of death, which was ordered to be carried out.

## KARACHI SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

In the trial of Mr. Gardiner, of the Indo-European Telegraphs, on a charge of wilfully murdering Mr. Lenahan, of the Imperial Customs in Karachi, the case for the Crown has been completed and the case for the defence is now being heard.

Temporary insanity due to long indulgence in drink, or delirium tremens, represents the substance of the case for the defence. The allegation of the murder is not denied. According to the evidence the accused wrote a letter after the murder confessing boasting of the crime and justifying it.

It is believed that the trial will conclude to-morrow.

The attempt to combat the plague in Sourabaya by the destruction of rats has had to be given up as futile, says the "Sourabaya Handelsblad." It has cost a great deal of money and it has been found impossible to exterminate these rodents. The medical authorities have noticed that such districts, as for instance, Malang, Kediri and Madioen, which get their rice from Sourabaya, are veritable hotbeds of plague, whilst others (not far removed from Sourabaya) that do not get their rice from this source are free from the disease. Such plague free districts are probolinggo, Banjoewangi and other places in the East end of Java.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From Sir Ebrahim's speech in the Corporation regarding Government circular about the development of Bombay I find that Sir Ebrahim is for a radical change of the programme of 1909. In other words, the four years' hard work of Lord Sydenham and Mr. Orr is to be set at naught that a programme which was arrived at after a mature deliberation is to be rediscussed. If that be the case it will take another four years to draw up another programme. By that time the present Governor will be going away and a new Governor will naturally be asked to call in for another programme only to suit the whims of a few Corporators. And what would be the position then of Government? Government would be changing like a weather-cock. The circular states that there should be no radical change but a slight deviation where necessary such as I would suggest the taking up of Mahim woods side by side with the King's Avenue, the hastening up of the Eastern Avenue where most of the houses are being bought, the housing of the poor and so on. Such changes are quite reasonable. The Governor ought not to have consulted the Corporation because by giving them an "inch of liberty" they are now demanding an "all of it." Everyone knows how handicapped Lord Sydenham was in drawing up the programme and how it met the approval of ninety-nine per cent of the citizens having a few Corporators and their followers.

Government should therefore follow up the programme of 1909 to the credit of Lord Sydenham.—Yours, &c,

CITIZEN.

October 21.

## THE BURGLARY EPIDEMIC.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—In fully endorsing the statements which have appeared in the Press about the pest of burglars, that has infested the whole of Mahim and Dadar, I would request you to kindly call the attention of the Police Commissioner to these facts and suggest that better measures be taken to "book" the culprits, who seem to be very desperate. Much has been written about this matter, but nothing seems to have been done to extirpate the evil. It seems as if the present arrangements of police are quite inadequate to meet the demands of the personal safety.

There are two glaring instances where the police were challenged. There is one instance where a young man, whilst returning home at the hour of eleven o'clock at night, was attacked by one of these freebooters; there is another case of a house having been broken into by breaking the wall. Are these facts not enough to prove that not only property is endangered but also life? It is very necessary that proper measures should be adopted in the event of any further attacks.—Yours, etc.,

"EQUALLY FRIGHTENED."

## EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

It is understood at Delhi that one set of lines for the Indian Infantry in the New Canto ment will be ready for occupation next autumn. The unhealthy Barracks in Daryaganj will then be evacuated.

The Bishop of Lucknow has appointed the Revd B. H. J. Fisher, head of the S. P. G. Mission at Cawnpore, Canon of All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Canon Durrant to the Bishopric of Lahore.

Abdul Gafur has made a complaint before the Magistrate of Narainganj charging Jnan Roy and the havildar of the Dacca Military Police with malicious house search and extortion. A process was issued against the havildar.

Sir R. Craddock, Home Member, will leave Simla on October 28 visiting Delhi and the Central Provinces *en route* to Calcutta, where he will arrive on November 5. He will leave Calcutta on November 9 for the Andamans returning on November 27 and reaching Delhi on about the 1st December.

Major R. J. Blackham, C. I. E., Hon. General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Branch, will visit the centres of the Association and inspect the Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade at Lucknow, Bombay, and Agra, on the following dates: Lucknow Oct. 24, Bombay Oct. 27, and Agra Oct. 31.

It is notified that the inhabitants of the villages of Gujar Khan, Rawalpindi district, and Jabbowal, Amritsar district, are to be charged for the period of one year with the cost of maintaining additional police, which it has been found necessary to locate thereat in consequence of their misconduct. The continuance for a period of one year is also notified of the punitive police posts located at the villages of Tatha and Her, Lahore district, and Burhan, Attock district.

Bishop Montgomery arrives in Bombay on Friday next and travels next day to Lahore leaving the Diocese of Bombay by the Bishop's request, till January. The tour from Lahore takes the following shape:—Delhi Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad Lucknow, Benares, Calcutta, Chota Nagpur. The Bishop will be in Chota Nagpur for the celebrations in the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh early in December. Then follows a month for the tour in South India. He leaves India on January 17.

The Army Medical Report for 1912, shows what "miracles" can be worked by earnest efforts to check disease and prevent mortality. During the year there were only 328 deaths among British troops in India, having a strength of over 71,000. This gives a ratio of only 4.62 per 1,000. Some twenty years ago the death-rate was 20 per mille.

## PIRATES ATTACK CUSTOMS STATION.

Information has reached the Colony, says the "Hongkong Daily Press" of 15th ultimo that on Tuesday morning, a band of about 30 robbers, "armed to the teeth," attacked the Customs Station at Gaemoon, on an estuary of the West River, about 60 miles south of Kongmoon, in the Sunning district.

The robbers made an unexpected attack on the inhabitants, who were practically defenceless, and they stripped the place of everything they could conveniently carry away with them, even robbing a poor, decrepit old coolie of his bed and clothes. Mr. A. Z. de Souza, a Portuguese, was the only European at the Station, and at the time of the raid he was in his bath. He was thus absolutely at the mercy of the men, but he was only struck once, this being the only case in which violence was used. The pirates possessed themselves of all his personal property, and a good stock of guns and amunition, leaving him with nothing more than his boots and a khaki shirt!

It is believed that the robbers had a two-fold object in attacking the place. Under the old regime, Mr. Souza was instrumental in getting a number of pirates handed over to the authorities and received a decoration from the Imperial Government for his services. The pirates have long cherished a keen desire to wipe off this old score, and revenge as well as desire for the possession of the arms and amunition, it is thought, prompted the attack.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on sill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Thurs ... | 23 | m 4 | 59 | 25 | 8 |
| | | 4 | 44 a | 23 | 7 |
| Fri ..... | 24 | m 6 | 18 | 25 | 10 |
| | | 6 | 32 a | 24 | 1 |
| Sat ..... | 25 | m 7 | 23 | 26 | 4 |
| | | 7 | 53 a | 25 | 4 |
| Sun ..... | 26 | m 8 | 19 | 27 | 0 |
| | | 8 | 56 a | 26 | 10 |
| Mon ..... | 27 | m 9 | 7 | 27 | 8 |
| | | 9 | 48 a | 28 | 3 |

LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth on sill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Thurs ... | 23 | m 11 | 43 | | |
| | | 10 | 51 | | |
| Fri ..... | 24 | m | | | |
| Sat | | | | | |
| Sun | | | | | |
| M | | | | | |

# NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

### A SIGNALMAN MAYOR.

Sir Gilbert Claughton, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, and Sir Frank Ree, the general manager, have promised to attend the banquet which is to be given to Councillor Frederic Manning, the signalman Mayor of Crewe, at the end of this month, on the completion of his year of office. They will be present as personal guests of the Mayor, and the announcement has been received with satisfaction in the district.

### A CONSTABLE'S RESOURCE.

Suffering from burns, Mrs. Ada McNally, the wife of a baker, was admitted to the Ramsgate Hospital in a critical condition, her flannelette night-clothing having become ignited by a candle. A constable, who was called to the house, not being able to find any oil to dress the burns, used the oil from his lamp, which gave immediate relief.

### MECHANICAL SORTER.

A machine has been invented and is now at work at the Money Order Department of the General Post Office at Holloway, London, which sorts used postal and other orders by means of "claws," which engage in the holes perforated in the orders. The perforations are in different places on the orders according to the number of the order.

### CLEAR ROAD FOR MR. F. E. SMITH.

"Mr. F.E. Smith is earning something like £18,000 a year, and bids fair in time to equal the records established by Carson and Isaacs," adds the "Sketch." "There are practically only Mr. Duke and Sir John Simon in competition with him, and as politics now absorb the time and energies of the Solicitor-General, the clever young man who represents the Walton division of Liverpool in the House has a clear run before him."

### POPULAR "ZOO."

Last year, when a greater number of visitors entered the London Zoological Gardens than in any previous year since the foundation of the Society, the total for the year was 1,012,898, and the millionth visitor passed through the turnstile on the afternoon of December 23. This year it is certain that, this "record" will be surpassed. Up to September 27, 999,348 visitors had been recorded since January 1, and the million was passed in the course of Sunday September 28.

### THE NEW STATUE OF THE KING.

The King has given several sittings to Mr. Joseph Crosland McClure for the statue which will be cast in bronze and sent about the end of the year to Madras, where it will be set up on the Maidan. The statue is 10 1-2 ft. in height, and his Majesty is represented in his Coronation robes, wearing the Imperial Crown and bearing the sceptre and orb.

### MR. REDMOND A GRANDFATHER.

Mrs. Max Green, wife of the chairman of the Irish Prisons Board and the younger daughter of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., has given birth to twin boys. Mrs. Green is the authoress of several Irish plays and stories. Her husband was formerly private secretary to Lord Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

### TAX ON BACHELORS.

The form in which the American Income-Tax Law is finally cast represents a signal victory for the opponents of "race suicide." It has been decided to eliminate from the Bill a provision allowing immunity from taxation at the rate of $500 (£100) for each of two children to each family. The provision was denounced by Mr. Roosevelt as a direct incentive to American parents to limit their offspring to two. Under the Bill as finally passed, bachelors will pay a tax on incomes above $3,000 (£600) and married couples on incomes above $4,000 (£800). There will be no exemption for children. It is estimated that 125,000 Americans will pay income-tax. The tax is estimated to yield $82,066,000 (£16,413, 00.

### SACRIFICE OF A BEAUTY SPOT.

Eight thousand trees have been felled and one of Surrey's acknowledged beauty spots ploughed up to provide the St. George's Hill golf course at Weybridge. Eighteen months ago the course was a forest. Pine, fir, beech, and oak trees shaded luxurious undergrowth, and rhododendrons, bluebells, and a wealth of wild flowers flourished. By the kindness of the late Admiral Egerton and his family the public were free to roam over this charming place practically at will, and it was a favourite haunt of picnic parties.

### KISSES FOR RECRUITS.

The Mayor and Corporation of Newport (Isle of Wight) are taking the lead in organising recruiting for the Princess Beatrice (Isle of Wight) Rifles, of which the King is Colonel-in-Chief, in order to bring the regiment up to full strength. Red Cross lady workers are co-operating, and at a meeting one of the speakers, referring to to the historic promise of the Duchess of Gordon to give a kiss to every man joining the Highland Regiment bearing her name, said the Red Cross ladies of the island could not give a kiss for a better object than strengthening the Princess Beatrice Rifles.

### BAYREUTH FESTIVAL.

[illegible] has been decided to hold a festival [illegible] Bayreuth in 1914, when the works [illegible] will be "Parsifal," "Der Ring des [illegible]" and "Der Fliegende Holländer." [illegible]rformances will extend from [illegible]clusive, and will [illegible]Rheingold," [illegible]d about 10 [illegible]nt an hour [illegible]committee [illegible]suitable

# A DICKENS PILGRIMAGE.

## IV.—DOVER, BROADSTAIRS, AND CANTERBURY.

The most eminently proper way for a Dickens pilgrim to go to Dover is clearly on foot with David Copperfield selling the clothes off his back as he goes and sleeping on the old grass-grown battery at Chatham under the protecting shadow of a cannon. That plan being dismissed as impracticable, he should go by a coach—on a cold, misty, wintry night with Mr. Jarvis Lorry, floundering and toiling up Shooter's Hill, the sound of a horse at a gallop growing louder and louder, the guard cocking his blunderbuss and calling on the passengers in the King's name, and a hoarse voice coming through the mist, "Is that the Dover mail?" Alas! there is no Dover mail, and so we must submit to the humiliation of an ordinary train, deriving such satisfaction as we can from passing on the way through Paddockwood. Here it was, so we have been informed by an incredibly erudite person who has worked out the problem by means of a contemporary "Bradshaw," that Mr. Carker was run over in a highly melodramatic and satisfactory manner.

When we get to our destination and emerge from the station there is the "little narrow town of Dover hiding itself away from the beach and running its head into the chalk cliffs like a marine ostrich," just as Mr. Lorry saw it. On one side of us are the quays, where everything, including the nautical gentlemen, has an agreeable atmosphere of coal-dust. On the other side are the little old houses, some with delicately-curving bow windows and pretty mouldings over the doors and all with a general air of marine store dealing. They seem tucked away so closely under the cliff that it is difficult to realize that they are in reality packed two deep, like the books in an old library, and that behind this row of houses is not only another row, but a road between them which would be dreadfully hurt in its feelings by our thinking it was not there. Gradually the little old houses become rather bigger and grander till we reach the sea front, where they are very big and grand indeed, though still retaining a certain old-fashioned and Georgian air. The beach is pleasant and staid with an appearance of knowing what is due to it and behaving accordingly; it makes something of the same impression that Littimer did on David Copperfield; Broadstairs may have a band, Ramsgate may have a nigger, Margate may eat shrimps out of a bag at its drawing-room window, but Dover is perfectly respectable.

### MISS TROTWOOD'S HOUSE.

Our first duty at Dover is, of course, to find the cottage where Miss Trotwood lived and a most exhausting pursuit this Trotwood-hunting is. A highly distinguished authority has told us that the cottage is to be found in Camden Crescent, and there we repair accordingly. It is a delicious quiet old crescent of white houses, each with a little balcony and a little green canopy over it there is a tolerable view of the sea, only partially impeded by some modern buildings, and—oh! re asuring sight—there is in front an undeniable green garden where donkeys might well have trespassed. But there is one fatal difficulty, apart from the fact that the kind cabman who told David the way pointed with his whip "towards the heights." When Miss Murdstone rode her donkey over the sacred green and was apostrophized as a "bold-faced thing," it is expressly stated that Mr. Murdstone on foot had dropped behind, the way up, being very steep. Now there is no way up steep or otherwise, to Camden Crescent unless indeed one were to approach it from the bowels of the earth it is set down on the flat ground as low as it can possibly be. So Camden Crescent has reluctantly to be dismissed, and the steep ascent undertaken to the Castle and the Eastern Heights.

Dover Castle is most impressive and the guide can impart a tremendous amount of information about the armoury at a break neck speed, but the day is so hot and the ascent so steep and the weight of Miss Trotwood on the mind so oppressive that "vether it's worth going through so much to learn so little, as the charity boy said when he got to the end of the alphabet, is a matter o' taste." There is not the ghost of a suitable cottage to be seen anywhere, but even so it is with unfeigned gratitude that we read in the guidebook that "the Western Heights are of little interest to the non-military visitor, though the view may be held to atone for the labour of the ascent." As to the statement, we feel an inward conviction amounting almost to a revelation that we should hold nothing of the sort, and so, rather hot and sad and quite cottageless, we leave Dover for Broadstairs.

At Broadstairs a blissful revulsion of feeling awaits us, for here, as large as life, and now called Dickens House, is the cottage after all. It stands on the top of the cliff, a charming, white house, half-covered with Virginia creeper; geraniums blaze in hanging baskets and there is a canary in one of the windows. It is perfectly trim and old-fashioned and charming, and in it there once lived a real old lady, Miss Strong by name, who did most bitterly resent the donkeys that exercised their undoubted rights of crossing the road in front of her house. The late Mr Charles Dickens, the younger, knew Miss Strong and has described how he himself was innocently carried over this sacred spot by a wilful donkey, while the old lady waved a hearth broom at him.

### BLEAK HOUSE.

Besides this house there are several others where Dickens stayed at one time or another— a fact duly treasured. There is, first of all, Bleak House, that stands on the top of the cliff in the direction of Kingsgate, looking down on the pier. In Dickens's time it was called Fort House, and he stayed there many times, but it must have been to all intents and purposes a different house. It has since been castellated within an inch of its life, so that it has become a perfect miracle of ugliness and gloom, nor does a bust of Dickens on the front of it, surrounded by the names of his works written in gold upon a curly scroll, have any redeeming effect; indeed, quite the contrary. Then there is also Lawn House, of no particular character of attractions, and in Albion-street, one of the two snug, narrow, corkscrewy main streets of the town, there is the Albion Hotel and also another house, which appears, as far as one can see, to have become a flourishing sausage shop. There is, further, a house in the High-street, which boasts as its particular glory the writing of the end of Pickwick.

Apart from those parts of it which are spreading inland and which we are not in the least bound to see, Broadstairs must in a good many respects be much as it was when it was described in "Our English Watering Place." There is still the queer, wooden, old pier, fortunately with the slightest pretension to architecture, very picturesque in consequence." To [illegible]-pier seems almost libellous, for [illegible] conjures up visions of a [illegible] erection of metal standing high out of the water on tapering legs, whereas this at Broadstairs is a solid, low, squat wooden jetty, with no legs at all. There are still plenty of boatmen "in obstinate and inflexible pantaloons that are apparently made of wood...talking together about the shipping or gruffly unbending over the mugs of beer at the publichouse." The streets are narrow and steep, there is a general absence of gorgeousness and gilding that is truly estimable, and the name of the nearest publichouse to the pier is the Tartar Frigate, which is in itself a perfect joy. Altogether Broadstairs gives us very strongly the feeling of a John Leach watering place; it ought to be peopled by bathing women and young ladies with round hats. Is there not something of a Leach picture in the account that Dickens wrote of himself to Professor Felton in 1843?

In a bay-window in a one-pair site, from nine o'clock to one, a gentleman with rather long hair and no neckcloth, who writes and grins, as if he thought he were very funny indeed. At one he disappears, presently emerges from a bathing-machine, and may be seen, a kind of salmon-coloured porpoise, splashing about in the ocean. After that he may be viewed in another bay-window on the ground floor eating a strong lunch.

Few things are jollier than the sight from the top of the cliff down on to the beach below. A semi-circle of tall white chalk cliffs confines the main and playable beach within comparatively narrow limits, so that at crowded times of day the sands do not look yellow, but present an ever-shifting pattern of pink and blue bathing drawers of innumerable children.

### TO CANTERBURY.

Deal is one of the many attractive places in this part of the world, but it would be an excess of piety to visit Deal merely because that rather exasperating young gentleman Richard Carstone of "Bleak House" was once quartered there. Therefore from Broadstairs we go by road to Canterbury—for narrative purposes two days are rolled into one—and this, though no essential part of the pilgrimage, is so engaging that a digression may be forgiven. Much gratitude is due to some nameless road-maker long dead and gone, for he made his road always along the crest of a ridge, so that we have a great stretch of view on either side of us. There are huge cornfields, their slopes rising and falling and the wind ruffling the corn; there are deep, mysterious chalk-pits overgrown with brambles, and comfortable old farmhouses, each with its protecting clump of trees. We do not stick rigidly to the shortest way, but meander this way and that to look at some of the fascinating villages, each one of which seems to be richer than the other in beautiful dignified red-brick houses. There is Littlebourne, with its pretty stream and its dear little village green and Patrixbourne where there is a lovely window in the church and a family pew under it with its own particular fireplace. Best of all, there is Fordwich, once the port of Canterbury, where on the banks of the Stour stands the old Town Hall of red brick and stone and timber with a ducking-stool for scolding wives and a special little room for the wife to dry herself when she emerges, a press-gang drum resplendent with the arms of Sandwich and a list of the Mayors of Fordwich from 1292 to 1884. The glory and the Mayors have departed from Ferdwich, but it still holds its head high, and a small boy leaning out of a window tells us that the keys of the Town Hall are to be had at "Number 3 in the High-street," although there do not appear to be many more than three houses in the whole village.

Thus by devious and delightful ways we come at last to Canterbury and stand abashed before the overpowering splendour of the Bell Harov. From a purely Dickens point of view we are pilgrims without a definite shrine, for the house that is believed to have been Mr. Wickfield's—the "very old house bulging out over the road, a house with long low lattice windows bulging out still further, and beams with carved heads on the ends bulging out too"—has departed. Nor is there any definite evidence as to the identity of Dr. Strong's school though in our mistaken enthusiasm we burst into the solemn stillness of an examination room at the King's School. We act, however, on an unwavering belief in the strong common sense of Mr. Micawber, who, when investigating the Medway coal trade, opined that "being so near it would be rash not to come on and see the Cathedral." So we do see the Cathedral, and the ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery and St. Martin's Church, and the delicious old house of the Canterbury weavers looking down upon the sluggish Stour. We look so hard at so many beautiful things that we suddenly collapse quite prostrate on a little garden seat outside St. Augustine's, believing, again in the words of Mr. Micawber, that "our ashes at a future period will be found commingled in the cemetery attached to a venerable pile, for which the spot to which I refer has acquired a reputation, shall I say from China to Peru."—The "Times."

# YEARNING FOR OXFORD.

## AMERICAN BOY WITH STOLEN $1,500

Oxford University appears to have been deprived of a promising recruit by the arrest in New York of William Foerste, a seventeen-year-old high school-boy, from Cleveland (Ohio), on a charge of stealing $1,500 (£300).

Employed in a big store at Cleveland, he was given the money to take to the bank, but took the next train to New York. In his neat black suit and polished patent-leather shoes, he was easily recognised at the Grand Central Station by a detective, who greeted him cordially and asked if he had $1,500 (£300). The lad promptly answered "Yes." "Why did you steal it?" said the detective. "I want to go to Oxford," was the reply, "I have read so much about it, I used to read 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' and 'Tom Brown at Oxford,' and after that I read all I could about Oxford. I would have tried for a Rhodes Scholarship, but had not enough training to qualify. When $1,500 (£300) was placed in my hands I could not resist the temptation."

Foerste intended to travel to England in the Mauretania, enter some school there, and afterwards get at least a year at Oxford. In the police court he explained he never had a chance to get a university education. To judge by the interest the boy's story has excited, it seems likely that Foerste's only punishment for the theft will take the form of a present of money from some rich man sufficient to give him the education for which he thirsts.

# SIR EDWARD CARSON'S WEALTH.

"Sir Edward Carson, who has given £10,000 to the Ulster Indemnity Fund, has during the last few years made more money at the Bar than any other man. His income for five years cannot have been less than £70,000, which was what Sir Rufus Isaacs earned before he took office with the Government. The two are easily the richest King's counsel," says the "Daily Sketch."

# BRIEF AND PITHY.

### CECIL RHODES AND A CLERK.

A new book on Cecil Rhodes gives an excuse for a story about him which may be new to England (says the "Manchester Guardian"). Rhodes's masterfulness and sense of importance met with little opposition as a rule, but a little German clerk in the Transvaal Government offices at Johannesburg, before the war once taught him a lesson. "Please attend to me at once," thundered the Colossus; "I can't wait." "When your turn comes, mister," replied the clerk. "Confound you, man, don't you know who I am?" asked Rhodes. "Oh, yes, I know you; but don't worry about me," was the clerk's unruffled reply. "If you were in Cape Town I'd have you discharged at once," roared the great man. "Yes," said the clerk, very coolly, "I've heard they discharge people in Cape Town for doing their duty. But this isn't Cape Town—this is a Republic."

### PEGGY IN THE CAFE.

Their names are Peggy and Tommy (writes their father, in the "Manchester Guardian"), and it was not without some misgiving that I took them into a city cafe the other day for tea. They have run wild in the country so long that civilised behaviour is not one of their prominent virtues.

Apart from an insistent demand to drink out of the cream-jugs, however, and a more inquisitive stare than is considered polite at their fellow-customers, they bore themselves very well, and just as I was congratulating myself on the circumstance outside Peggy, opened a soiled, chubby hand, displaying two pennies. She smiled slyly, and by way of explanation remarked, "I saw you hide them under your plate, daddy."

Tommy had not been so fortunate. He had only plundered a penny from a table near the door!

### FISH HAWKER TO RAGTIME.

A musical fish hawker has lately been varying the monotony of street cries in Liverpool (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") by utilising ragtime melodies. The effect may have been a trifle ludicrous, as, for instance, when to the tune of "Alexander's Ragtime Band" he bellowed forth the information that "Flukes are fresh and cheap to-day." But whatever may be thought of the expedient he has adopted, it has the prime advantage, from his point of view, of attracting public attention.

### "HOWLERS."

Sir John Struthers, Secretary to the Scotch Education Department, records the following schoolboy howlers:—

A worshipper of Mammon means a bigamist.

The Israelites were fed by Mammon in the wilderness.

Muses were often seen at funerals in the olden days.

A Job's comforter is a thing to give the baby the patience of Job.

Franchise is a kind of cotton imported in bales.

The House of Commons was founded by the Parliament Act.

The Black Prince was Surajah Dowlah.

### HUMOUR ON THE ORGAN.

A correspondent of the "Musical Times" tells of an organist, who recently played as a voluntary a piece in which extensive use was made of phrase strongly reminiscent of the once-popular chorus, "Get your hair cut"! Any chance of the similarity escaping notice was knocked on the head by the fact of the services that day being conducted by a visitor with flowing locks. Another choice that raised a smile was that of an organist, who at the end of a service of thanksgiving for the cessation of a devastating cattle plague turned on an arrangement of "Blest are the departed."

### ROYAL TERRIER'S ROMANCE.

A little dirty dog, of no account, he looked as the street arabs from Great Queen-street worried him; and the kind hearted passer-by in Kingsway who sought to befriend him expected nothing for his pains. But the dog, freed from his persecutors, looked grateful and intelligent.

Accompanying his finder to Scotland, the terrier, who turned out to be one of the now popular Sealyham breed, quickly learnt the trick of retrieving, and would have nothing to do with any one save is rescuer. Meanwhile, the police had been told of the find, and soon after the dog's temporary master learnt that the dog had been given to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught by his fiancee, the Duchess of Fife, shortly after the engagement, and that his return would be welcomed.

So back he went, to the regret of his rescuer, who had come to know and like the terrier. He had escaped from his Royal owner's control, and had had a bad time of it wandering round London before he chanced to make his way to Kingsway—and a friend.

### AMERICAN FRENCH.

Mrs. Taft, seated in the saloon of the Rotterdam, spoke French so fluently that a Chicago woman ventured to congratulate her (says the "New York Tribune").

"It is a fact," said Mrs. Taft, "that we Americans, as a rule, either speak no French at all or else we speak it very badly."

"Where did you learn French?" a Parisian woman asked a New York woman at the Ritz.

"From a native," was the proud answer.

"Ah!" said the French woman. "A native of what?"

### SOCIABLE.

He was running for Congress and found that there was a certain Irishman in his district, who steadfastly refused to accord him any support. So it was with much surprise that the colonel was advised by the Celt just before election day that he had concluded to give him his vote. "Glad to hear that, Pat," said the colonel, "I rather thought you were against me."

"Well, sir," said Pat, "to tell the truth, I was; and when ye stud by me pigpen and talked that day for two hours or more, ye didn't budge me a hair's breadth. But sir, afther y was one away I got thinking how ye reached yer hand over the fince and scratched the pig on the back till he laid down wid the pleasure av it; it was thin I made up me mind that when a rale colonel was as sociable as that I wasn't the man to vote ag'in him."


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is a very common condition in these modern times. The symptoms are various, such as a sense of weariness, tiredness, not wholly relieved by repose, want of power to fix the attention on any subject, incapacity for mental work, and worst of all, the sleeplessness which is so common during the Indian hot summer nights. It cannot be too generally known that

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## THE TWO SERVICES.

NEW ROYAL SOVEREIGNS.

The decision to perpetuate the names of the royal sovereign class, now on the sale list, by applying them to four out of the five battleships about to be laid down, will meet with general acceptance, equally with the innovation of naming one-half of the twenty destroyers now under construction after officers who, for the most part, assisted to uphold the honour of the British flag in "eighteen hundred and war time." The reflected glory of Trafalgar will consequently be preserved in naval nomenclature, and now that a sensible reform has been introduced in the system of naming warships, in place of the haphazard arrangement which has aroused unfavourable comment in the past, the present decade will, it is hoped, witness the restoration to the Navy List of Rodney, Anson, Hood, Howe, and other unallotted names which are imperishably associated with the most famous sea fights in history.

DESTROYER NOMENCLATURE.

In selecting other than the surnames of officers for destroyers, the Admiralty have revised the titles, apparently in some cases with the object of avoiding incongruities. For instance, two armoured ship names, Hotspur and Orlando, which were appropriated for new destroyers have been altered to Landrail and Loyal respectively, and several names taken from the plays of Shakespeare and the works of Sir Walter Scott have been discarded in favour of others equally inoffensive but which almost invariably make their second appearance. On the other hand, names with one or more forebears in the Navy List, such as Picton, Portia, Rob Roy, Sarpedon, and Ulysses have been replaced by others which cannot be justified on the score of naval associations.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN NAMES.

There is, however, this redeeming feature about the new names, that they are not aggressive, and so long as this is the case it is of small moment whether the names of small craft are taken from birds, beasts, or fishes, or recourse is had to ancient fiction, mythology, or Shakespearean characters. What is of importance is that we should have a sufficient superiority of destroyers to be able to combine in the flotillas all these sources of ship names. As it is we shall have in commission with the Home Fleets next spring 103 boats after allowing for the despatch of the 16 "Beagles" to the Mediterranean, and the bringing home of seven of the older boats now in those waters. Against these Germany will have 77, and inasmuch as Mr. Churchill has stated that we ought to have a greater superiority in destroyers than in armoured ships, in which class the stipulated margin is 50 per cent., a superiority in destroyers of 103 to 77 seems to fall short of our requirements, the more so when account is also taken of the fact that the German boats are faster, and have a more powerful torpedo armament than contemporary British torpedo craft.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Among all acquainted with Major General Sir William Robertson there is much satisfaction at the honour which the King conferred on him at the close of the Army Exercise. A man more wholly devoted to his profession does not exist and the reputation which he has achieved during the last three years while directing the studies of the best brains in the Army is a very high one. For two years his Majesty has selected Sir William to accompany him on his visits to the manœuvre area and to expound to him the nature of the military situations which there arise and it is in connection with these duties that the present well-deserved honour has been conferred.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF MANŒUVRES.

One day during the army exercise the King and Queen were expected at a certain camp in order to see at close quarters some aircraft. It is related that on this occasion a certain high politician who has a pretty appreciation of the limelight, was anxious to be "discovered" in an aeroplane, and arrangements were accordingly made. Unfortunately their Majesties were delayed with the result that the unhappy politician had to spend nearly half an hour in the air before the moment of impromptu discovery arrived. It is hoped on all sides that the kindly congratulations tendered him proved an adequate reward for his heroic self-sacrifice.

A NEW CARTRIDGE.

The result of the individual Palma—a long range match of fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000yds., which was recently decided at Camp Perry, Ohio, should prove a good advertisement for the Ross Rifle Company. Of the first ten competitors, six, including the first, second, and third, were Canadians, who used their service Ross rifles with special ·303 ammunition made up for them by the Ross people. We hear privately that this particular combination of rifle and 215 grain-pointed bullet has been found to be a great success. It is a low velocity cartridge, but there is no fouling, and up to 1,000yds., at any rate, it is extraordinarily accurate.

REORGANISATION OF THE BELGIAN ARMY.

The new arrangements for the Belgian Army come into force on December 15 next. It will comprise six army divisions—i.e., at Ghent, Antwerp, Liege, Namur, Mons, and Brussels. With the normal force of only one class under the colours, the effective troops will, for the greater portion of the year, be as follows:—Infantry, 2,110 officers and 31,533 men; Cavalry, 339 officers and 7,661 men; Field Artillery, 501 officers and 8,133 men; Garrison Artillery, 267 officers and 4,050 men; Engineers, 187 officers and 2,363 men; Transport, 119 officers and 643 men. The effective force of a division will be 6 500 for each of four, and more than 8,000 for each of the other two. On a war footing the army will consist of six divisions and one cavalry division. Four divisions will total 100,000 men, and two divisions, Liege and Namur, of 32,000 men each, will make a total of 64,000 men. The field army with the cavalry division will number 170,000 men. To this force must be added the reserve of the field army, a militia intended to fill up the losses suffered by the units of the first line on the march or on the field of battle. The addition of this reserve will bring the field army to a strength of about 200,000 men. The traditions of Belgium and the well-known fighting spirit of her sons make this a formidable force, but it is idle to pretend that it is equal to dealing with more than an equal number of well-trained invaders from either Germany or France.

THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

The defence of the frontier zone of France between Dunkirk and Pagny-sur-Moselle has, up to now, been entrusted to four army corps, viz., the 1st, 6th, 20th, and 7th Army Corps. The weakness of this line of defence between Maubeuge and Verdun where there is no fortified position of the first order is apparent to all naval and military men. The frontier is exposed to attack through the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg by the large German forces concentrated at Trier (Treves), whose line of communication with the headquarters of the 8th German Army Corps at Coblentz is ideal. This strip of frontier has hitherto formed part of the district of the 6th French Army Corps. Under the new arrangement, brought into force by the Presidential Decree dated September 28, 1913, it will be covered in addition by the 2nd Army Corps. The forces guarding the "Luxemburg gap" will thus be much strengthened and Mezieres itself, the most important point in the gap, will become the headquarters of a division. One battalion of the 6th Corps, the task of which will thus be lightened, is to be stationed at Pont-a-Mousson to stiffen the French troops that face the important, and of late years highly-strengthened, fortress of Metz. Verdun, Toul, Epinal, Belfort, form the advanced line of French frontier fortresses. In the second line are Maubeuge, La Fere, Rheims, Langres, Dijon, Besancon. To the south are Briancon, and Grenoble, with Lyons in the rear.

## LADIES' CORNER.

AVIATION HATS.

Eccentricity is the keynote of the autumn and winter hat. A casual glance at the well-filled windows in the West-end suggests that milliners have drawn inspiration from the aerodrome, and the housemaid' pantry. The influence of the aviation girl who is already a well-known figure at Brooklands and Hendon, is probably responsible for the "aeroplane bow," which is the distinguishing feature of much of women's headgear. Shaped like a propeller, it varies in size from about five to fifteen inches. It may stretch across the forehead or perch above the coiffure, or lie flat over the ear, or spring directly from the centre of the crown. Even the dignified ostrich plume is being converted into something remotely resembling a propeller to meet the prevailing taste. Other feathers are being tortured into the most eccentric form. For example, five-sixths of the stem of the feather is entirely stripped, while at the summit is a forlorn looking clump, which has the appearance of a housemaid's feather brush. An aigrette, again, is treated so that it resembles nothing so closely as the bottle brush of the butler's pantry. Some hats have a kind of rough fence in front, consisting of a regiment of feathers, in the form of wheat-ears, white and scarlet alternately, which stand vertical and rigid from the brim of the hat. The limit of eccentricity is reached in a black velvet hat, the sole trimming of which is the two naked stems of ostrich feathers dyed scarlet, and curling downwards like their wire, almost to the waist. Lastly, there is a school of decoration which depends for its effects on bows and bindings of patent leather and American cloth.

THE EVENING CLOAK.

Never before have grace of movement and distinction of bearing and carriage received such marked attention as at the present moment, and the remarkable originality of form in women's garments makes a knowledge of how to put them on and how to wear them to advantage essential. Evening cloaks, in particular, must be worn with grace and allowed to fall in becoming folds so as to suggest the elegant outline of the toilette worn beneath them. Parisiennes know this art, and are able to arrange the evening cloak in such a manner that it somewhat resembles the folds painted by Da Vinci in his "Monna Lisa."

A lovely example of the evening cloak of the moment is one, worn by a well-known beauty which is fashioned in moonlight-blue brocade, enriched with threads of silver. The wide roll collar and the cuffs are of black fox fur, and the lining is carried out in the palest blush rose pink.

AMUSING CLOTHES.

Among all the couturiers it is, after all, the celebrated Premet, writes a Paris lady, who has scored the greatest novelty of the season and that in his quaint little walking skirt which is one of those garments to which we apply here the word "amusing." This adjective in connection with clothes has come tremendously into use during the last two seasons and certainly the fashions have justified it! Premet lives in a corner of the Place Vendome, the diagonal corner across from Chermit's, and I personally found all the skirts in his collection "amusing!" The one in particular is a walking skirt, very short and rather tight with all its fulness gathered into a big "pouf" at the back and showing a truly astonishing silhouette when viewed from the side. I must confess, however, they looked quite smart on the mannequin and they certainly have the merits of absolute novelty but of course can only be worn by the tall, slim and very youthful figure. Another of this celebrated artist's skirts is the "tunique crinolines," which shows a shaped overskirt of lace, tulle or chiffon, much shorter in front than at the back and wired all round the edge to keep it standing out. These tunics look rather like the bell of a huge flower turned upside down and are not really at all like the "bird-cage" crinoline of our grandmothers but who knows to what dimensions they may have attained by the spring season!

We have received from *Freeman's Journal*, the Irish Nationalist organ, its special number, published on Sept. 27, celebrating its triple jubilee. The first number of the Journal was published on Sept. 10, 1763. It contained four pages of three columns each The anniversary number consists of 40 pages comprising 320 columns, and is 130 times the size of the first number. The issue contains many interesting articles on Ireland, and one on the history of the "Journal" itself, which has been awarded a prize of £75 in competition.

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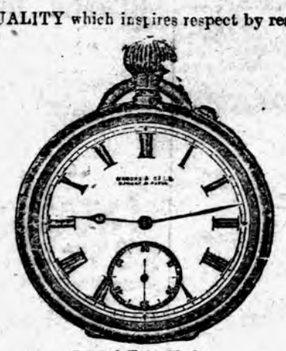
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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."
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"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.
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